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NO. 37

IDEAS.

It seems queer that doctors should choose to go to health resorts when they take a vacation.

People who are always right may be the most admirable, but they are very uncomfortable people to live with.

The woman who refrains from saying "I told you so" has wonderful self control.

TAKE NOTICE.

See our announcement this week on page 3 of the World's Fair contest in which we give our subscribers an opportunity to take part. Remember we give you full credit on your subscription account for every cent you send in. The estimates are absolutely free, and secure for you any prize which your estimates entitle you to claim. A special prize of \$500 is given for the closest estimate made before March 15, but this does not lessen your chance to secure the \$5,000 prize. Send money and guesses to day. Use blank on page 3.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

A Russian torpedo boat destroyer stopped a British ship.

Twelve thousand Argentine railroad men are on strike for more money.

The arbitration treaty between Spain and Great Britain has been signed.

A treaty of arbitration between France and Spain was signed in Paris on Friday.

More serious disorders are reported in Southwest Africa, one report saying that the natives are gradually driving the Germans into the sea.

A skirmish is reported to have taken place between a Russian cavalry detachment and the Japanese infantry encamped near Ping Yang, Korea, both sides claiming to have gained a victory. The situation was quiet at Port Arthur on Monday.

LATER—A dispatch from Yiu Kow says that fifteen Japanese warships bombarded Port Arthur from 10 till 12 o'clock Monday morning, the Russian cruisers Novik and Askold and a torpedo boat being badly damaged. It is also claimed that the battleship Retvizan was again damaged.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

M. Bunau-Varilla, Minister from Panama to the United States, has tendered his resignation.

Mrs. George W. Cable, wife of the well-known Southern novelist, is dead, after a surgical operation.

Fire destroyed the State Capitol building at Madison, Wis., causing a loss estimated at \$800,000.

The postoffice robbers were convicted Friday evening at Washington City after a forty-seven days' trial.

The exhibit shipments for the St. Louis World's Fair are largely in excess of those at the Chicago Exposition at a similar period before the opening.

The world's record with 13-inch guns has been broken by the gunners of the battleship *Wisconsin*, who made nine bull's-eyes out of ten shots fired inside of ten minutes.

There is a National Convention of Builders of the United States and Canada now in session in "the Halls of the Ancients" at Washington City. Of all building materials brick and iron stand a confagration best.

The Senate has ratified the canal treaty and the President has signed it; but the Colombian government has sued the French canal company and while that suit is pending it will be impossible for this government to obtain a clear title to the property.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Danville, Ky., wants a Federal building.

The fire in the Monarch coal mine at Madisonville is said to be spreading.

Depositions were taken Monday in the Hunter-Edwards congressional contest.

Senator Blackburn arrived in Frankfort Monday night to look after his interests for re-election.

The bill appropriating \$75,000 for extensions at the Hopkinsville Insane Asylum was passed by the Senate without opposition.

A. C. Marklein and a companion named McCarty killed a mountain lion that attacked them in Magoffin county. Marklein was so badly mangled by the beast that he will die. McCarty was also seriously wounded.

ONE REASON WHY WE NEED GOOD ROADS.



—New York News.

THE ANNUAL DEBATE.

After music by the band and prayer by President Frost, the chairman of the evening, Mr. T. J. Osborne, announced to a crowded audience in the Tabernacle the question for debate—RESOLVED, That free trade would be a better economic policy for the United States than a protective tariff. Alpha Zeta upheld the affirmative and Phi Delta the negative of the question.

Mr. Welsey Frost, beginning with calmness and deliberation, which he carried well into his argument, made the first speech for the affirmative. No violent change is advocated by his side. Free trade is the natural economic condition while Protection is unnatural. Protection diverts capital into unnatural and artificial channels and restricts free exchange. If one nation has Protection all must adopt it, thus alienating nations. Protection is un-American. Liberty of speech and thought and action are the foundations of our government. Why should there not be the same freedom in trade? Development of industries can be better accomplished by bounties and subsidies. We are two-thirds free trade already. Go the rest of the way. The argument was logical and clear throughout and bore the marks of skilful forensics.

Mr. J. R. Young then answered for the negative. His speech showed him thoroughly familiar with his subject. The argument was lucid and forcibly stated. Excessively rapid speaking made it difficult to follow the argument closely and had a tendency to weary the audience. Yet it was delivered with the confidence that comes only from the feeling of having a thorough grasp of the subject in hand. The question is not what is the best theory, but what policy best meets the demands of the people. Protection does meet the demands of the people best. Trusts are not the outgrowth of Protection, but of labor conditions. Free trade increases the power of the trusts. Protection by reserving the best markets gives profits to producers who in turn are able to pay higher wages to employees. In the production of goods Protection works for permanent cheapness while Free Trade only works for temporary cheapness.

Next followed Mr. H. M. Ernst with what was in many respects the best speech of the evening. While somewhat crude in delivery, he never failed to drive his argument straight home. The audience was made to feel that the speaker was uttering convictions. This won him the closest attention of the house.—High wages are the result of labor unions and the high standard of living demanded among American laborers. Under Protection the consumer pays the tariff. This is class legislation. Anything that restricts supply aids in the formation of trusts; Protection does restrict supply. It is true wages are nominally higher under protection, but Free Trade raises wages by reducing prices.

Mr. H. H. Clark, the second speaker for the negative, presented one of the strongest and most logical speeches given. The full force of which was, however, lost by a too rapid delivery which created the appearance of excessive unnaturalness.—Home competition is sufficient to keep prices down. The tendency of Free Trade is to specialization of industries. Protection diversifies industries. Capital is most widely distributed in times of security. Under Free Trade depression is universal by reason of the few

industries. Protection better develops internal industries by utilizing every natural product. This gives employment to the mass of citizens. Under Protection we have an assured market. Under Free Trade we must seek a market.

This speech was answered by Mr. Geo. Pow, of the affirmative.—Free Trade increases and Protection decreases the protection of national wealth. Whatever increases trade increases national wealth. Free Trade increases trade. We improve our rivers and harbors for trade, and then build up an artificial wall in the form of a Protective tariff. Protection does not accomplish its aim, which is to strengthen. Many of our industries have been protected for a hundred years, and are still weak. They seem to have discovered the fountain of perpetual youth. Mr. Pow delivered his argument in a telling way. His style was vigorous and vivacious and succeeded in winning for him the sympathy of the audience.

Mr. C. L. Phelps in closing the main argument for the negative presented a masterly and carefully prepared address which, had not hesitation and the need of prompting worked against him, would have ranked him among the best speakers of the evening.—Results are the test of a policy. The industries of Turkey, Ireland and India were ruined by the removal of protective duties. England placed no article upon the free list until she could produce it cheaper than any other nation. The periods of high protective tariff have been the periods of greatest prosperity in our own country. The fruits of Protection have always been prosperity, constant employment, and a high standard of living.

Mr. Young then closed the argument for the negative, and Mr. Ernst for the affirmative.

After music by the band, the chairman of the evening, Mr. T. J. Osborne, announced the decision of the judges, to be unanimously in favor of the affirmative. The judges were Prof. Arthur Yeager, Ph. D., Professor of History and Economics, of Georgetown College; Dr. Geo. A. Hubble, and Prof. L. V. Dodge, of Berea.

Some lack of calmness, deliberation and pleasing bearing, highly commendable in the orator, was evident. But whatever adverse criticism may be offered those six men showed that they know how to debate and, what is better, showed that we have in Berea debating material that can face the best in any institution of similar rank.

SONS OF JOHN G. FEE PROTEST.

We desire to say to our fellow countrymen and citizens of the great commonwealth of Kentucky we learn with deep regret that there is before the Legislature of the State a bill aimed to prohibit the education of mankind together in any or all schools, whether private or public. We are appalled at the thought of the great wrong and injustice this may inflict upon a portion of the citizens within the State, and the cruel blow this will be to one of the greatest educational, civilizing, Christianizing institutions in all the South. We feel that we who were bred and reared, whose fathers and grandfathers were born and bred in this State, having a share in building up this Commonwealth, have a right to appeal to the present generation and beg of them not to be hasty in passing an act that

Continued on page 8.



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It's Good.

M. G. Brown, our undertaker, is one of the best in the profession.

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SHOES \$3.50
UNION MADE
Notice increase of sales in table below:
1899 = 149,708 Pairs.
1900 = 308,193 Pairs.
1901 = 1,259,754 Pairs.
1902 = 1,566,720 Pairs.
Business More Than Doubled in Four Years.
THE REASON: W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world. W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes placed side by side with \$5.00 and \$6.00 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes.
Made of the best leathers, including Patent Corona Kid, Corona Calf, and National Kangaroo. Fast color Kryptol and Aniline Black Hides Used. W. L. Douglas \$4.00 "Gilt Edge Line" cannot be equalled at any price. Shoes by mail \$3.00 extra. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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Prices low. All work guaranteed. We have the best outfit in this end of Madison county.

Subscribe for The Citizen.



SEA FLIGHT.

My little cabin window
Stood outward to the sea.
And, smiling thro' the narrow space,
The moon looked in at me—
The moon! I wondered much how fair
A desert moon may be.

Outside my cabin window
Lurked danger, sad and grim.
All but the sea-gull at the mast
Were sore afraid of him—
All but the sea-bird and the moon
So young, so fair, so sum.

"My little moon," I whispered,
"Are you not sore afraid?"
"Nay," said the moon, "the things that
are
are such as creep and wade,
The bird hath wings—the bird and I—
For safety we were made."

Then to my heart I whispered:
"O heart, lean close your ear!
Have we not wings, my heart?
O listen, heart and ear!"
Soft came the answer: "Love and faith
Are wings, child; do not fear!"
—Ida Whipple Benham, in Youth's Com-
panion.

THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE

By EMERSON HOUGH

Author of "The Story of the Cowboy,"
"The Girl at the Halfway House," Etc.

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CHAPTER XI. FOR FELONY.

Late in the afternoon of the day following the encounter in Bloomsbury square, a little group of excited loiterers filled the entrance and passage way at 59 Bradwell street, the former lodgings of the two young gentlemen from Scotland. The motley assemblage seemed for the most part to make merry at the expense of a certain messenger boy, who bore a long, slender box, which presently he shifted from his shoulder to a more convenient resting place on the curb.

"Do 'ee look at 'un," said one ancient dame. "He! he! 'Hath a parcel of fine clothes for the tall gentleman was up in third floor! He! he! 'Clothes for Mr. Law, indeed!"

"Fine clothes, eh?" cried another, a young dame of certain years. "Much fine clothes he'll need where he's 'ome!"

"Yes, indeed, that he will na. Bad luck 'twas to Mary Cullen as took un into her house. Now she's no lodging money for her rooms, and her lodgers be both in Newgate; least ways, one of 'em."

"Ah now, 'tis a pity for Mary Cullen, she do need the money so much—" "Shut ye all your mouths, the lot o' you," cried Mary Cullen herself, appearing at the door. "'Tis not she is needing the little money, for she has it right here in the corner of her apron. Every stiver Mary Cullen's young man said they'd pay this paid, like the gentlemen they were. I'll warrant it's a raggle of ye would do well to make out fine as Mary Cullen hath."

"Oh, now, is that true, Mary Cullen?" said a voice. "'Twas said that these two were noble folk come here for the sport of it."

"What else but true? Do you never hear the look of gen'ry? My fakes, I'll warrant the young gentleman is back within a fortnight. His brother, the younger one, said to me himself but that very morn, his brother was innocent as a child; that he was obliged to strike the other man for fear of his own life. Now, what can judge do but turn un loose? Four sovereigns he gave me this very morn. What else can judge do but turn un free? Tell me that, now!"

"Well," said the apprentice, with a certain superiority in his air, "I dare wait no longer. My master said the gentleman was to have the clothes this very afternoon. So if to prison he be gone, to prison must I go, too." Upon which he set off doggedly, and so returned one of the main causes for the assemblage at the curb.

The apprentice was hungry and weary enough before he reached the number portals, yet his insistence won first gate-keeper and turnkey, one after another, till at length he reached the jailer who adjudged himself fit to take upon the stolid demand that the stranger be admitted with the parcel for John Law, Esquire, late of Bradwell street, marked urgent, and collected fifty sovereigns. The humor of all this appeared to the jailer mightily. "Send him along," he said. And the boy came in, much dismayed but still faithful to his trust.

"Some clothes," said the apprentice. "Some very fine clothes. They are of our best."

"Ha! ha!" roared the jailer. "Here indeed be a pretty jest. Much need he'll have of fine clothes here. He'll even take his clothes off the rack like the rest, and happen it fits him well, very well. Take back your box, boy—er stay, let's have a look int."

The jailer, as a man not devoid of wisdom. Fine clothes sometimes went with a long purse, and a long purse might do wonders to help the comfort of any prisoner in London, as well as the comfort of his keeper. Truly his eyes opened wide as he saw the contents of the box. He felt the lapel of the coat, passing it approvingly between his thumb and finger. "Well, can ye set ye into the box, lad," said he, "and wait till I see where Mr. Law has gone. Hum, hum! What saith the record? Charged that said prisoner did kill—hum, hum! Taken of said John Law six sovereigns, three shillings and sixpence. Item, one snuff-box, gilt. Honor of admission, five o'clock of the afternoon. We shall see, we shall see."

"Sir," said the jailer, approaching the prisoner and his brother, who both remained in the detention room. "A lad hath arrived bearing a parcel for John Law, Esquire. 'Tis not within possibility that you have these goods, but we would know what disposition we shall make of them."

"By my faith!" cried Law, "I had entirely forgot my haberdasher."

The jailer stood on one foot and gave a cough, unnecessarily loud but sufficiently significant. It was enough for the quick wit of Law.

"There was 50 sovereigns on the charge list," said the jailer.

"Sixty sovereigns, I heard you say distinctly," replied Law. "Will, give me thy purse, man!"

Will Law obeyed automatically.

"There," said John Law to the jailer. "I am sure the garments will be very proper. Is it not all very proper?"

The turnkey looked calmly into the face of his prisoner and as calmly replied: "It is, sir, as you say, very proper."

"Will," said Law to his brother, who had scarce moved during all this, "come, cheer up! One would think 'twas thyself was to be inmate here, and not another."

Will Law burst into tears.

"God knows, 'twere better myself, and not thee, Jack," he said.

"Fish! boy, no more of that! 'Twas as chance would have it. I'm never meant for staying here. Come, take this letter, as I said, and make haste to carry it. 'Twill serve nothing to have you moping here. Fare you well, and see that you sleep sound."

Will Law turned, obedient as ever to the commands of the superior mind. He passed out through the heavily-guarded door as the turnkey swung it for him; passed out, turned and looked back. He saw his brother standing there, easy, calm, indifferent, a splendid figure of a man.

CHAPTER XII. THE MESSAGE.

To Will Law, as he turned away from the prison gate upon the errand assigned to him, the vast and shapeless shadows of the night-covered city took the form of appalling monsters, relentless, remorseless, savage of purpose. He passed, as one in some hideous dream, along streets that wound and wound until his brain lost distance and direction. It might have been an hour.



FEMILES FOR THE KNOCKER.

two hours, and the clock might have registered after midnight, when at last he discovered himself in front of the dark gray mass of stone which the chairmen assured him was his destination. It was with trepidation that he stepped to the half-lighted door and fumbled for the knocker. The door slowly swung open, and he was confronted by the portly presence of a lackey who stood in silence waiting for his word.

"A message for Lady Catharine Knollys," said Will, with what courage he could summon. "'Tis of importance, I make no doubt." For it was to the Lady Catharine that John Law had first turned. His heart craved one more sight of the face so beloved, one more word from the voice which so late had thrilled his soul. Away from these—ah! that was the prison for him, these were the bars which to him seemed imperatively needful to be broken. Aid he did not think of asking. Only, across London, in the night, he had sent the cry of his heart: "Come to me!"

"The Lady Catharine is not in at this hour," said the butler, with some asperity, closing the door again in part.

"But 'tis important. I doubt if 'twill tear the delay of a night." Indeed, Will Law had hitherto hardly paused to reflect how unusual was this message, from such a person, to such address, and at such an hour.

The butler hesitated, and so did the unbidden guest at the door. Neither heard at first the light rustle of garments at the head of the stair, nor saw the face bent over the balustrade in the shadows of the hall.

"What is it, James?" asked a voice from above.

"A message for the Lady Catharine," replied the servant. "Said to be important. What should I do?"

"Lady Catharine Knollys is away," said the soft voice of Mary Conynge, speaking from the stair. Her voice came nearer as she now descended and appeared at the first landing.

"We may crave your pardon, sir," said she, "that we receive you so ill, but the hour is very late. Lady Catharine is away, and Sir Charles is forth also, as usual, at this time. I am left proxy for my entertainers, and perhaps I may serve you in this case. Therefore pray step within."

"Sir, I am in some hesitation," said Mary Conynge. "There is indeed none in the house except the servants. You say your message is of importance—"

"It has indeed importance," responded Will. "It comes from my brother."

"Your brother, Mr. Law?"

"From my brother, John Law. He is in trouble. I make no doubt the message will set all plain."

"In that case," said Mary Conynge, her voice cold, though her soul was hot with impatience, "it might perhaps be well if I took the liberty of reading the message in Lady Catharine's absence. You say your brother is in trouble?"

The girl tore open the enclosure. She saw but three words, written boldly, firmly, addressed to no one, and signed by no one.

"Come to me!" Thus spoke the message. This was the summons that had crossed black London town that night.

Mary Conynge rose quickly to her feet, forgetting for the time the man who stood before her. The instant demanded all the resources of her soul. She fought to remain mistress of herself. A moment, and she passed Will Law with swift foot, and gained again the stairway in the hall, the letter still fast within her hand. Will Law had not time to ask its contents.

"There is need of haste," said she. "James, have up the calash at once. Mr. Law, I crave your excuse for a time. In a moment I shall be ready to go with you."

In two minutes she was sobbing alone, her face down upon the bed. In five she was at the door, dressed, cloaked, smiling sweetly and ready for the journey. And thus it was that, of two women who loved John Law, that one fared on to see him for whom he had not sent.

CHAPTER XIII. PRISONERS.

They passed through the heavy gates, down a narrow and heavy-aired passage, and finally into a naked room. It was here, in such somber surroundings, that Mary Conynge saw again the man whose image had been graven on her heart ever since that morn at Sadler's Wells. How her heart coveted him, how her blood leaped for him—these things the Mary Conynge of the world can tell, they who own the primal heart of womanhood.

When John Law himself at length entered the room, he stepped forward at first confidently, eagerly, though with surprise upon his face. Then, with a sudden hesitation, he looked sharply at the figure which he saw awaiting him in the dim room. His breath came sharp, and ended in a sigh. For a half moment his face flushed, his brow showed question and amazement. Yet rapidly, after his fashion, he mastered himself.

"Will," said he, calmly, to his brother, "kindly ask the coachman to wait for this lady."

He stood for a moment gazing after the form of his brother as it disappeared in the outer shadows.

"Madam," said John Law, in deep and vibrant tone, "you will pardon me if I say that it gives me surprise to see you here."

"Yes, I have come," said the girl, not logically.

"You bring, perhaps, some message?"

"I—I brought a message."

"It is from the Lady Catharine?"

"I came from the Lady Catharine," said Mary Conynge, slowly, "but I bring no message from her of the sort which perhaps you wished." It was a desperate, reckless lie, a lie almost certain of detection; yet it was the only resource of the moment, and a moment later it was too late to recall. One he must now follow another, and all must make a deadly coil.

"Madam, I am sorry," said John Law, quietly, yet his face twitched sharply at the impact of these cutting words. "Did you know of my letter to her?"

"Am I not here?" said Mary Conynge.

"True, and I thank you deeply. But how, why—pray you, understand that I would be set right. I would not undergo more than is necessary. Will you not explain?"

"There is but little to explain—little, though it may mean much. It must be private. Your brother—he must never know. Promise me not to speak to him of this."

"This means much to me, I doubt not, my dear lady," said John Law. "I trust I may keep my counsel in a matter which comes so close to me."

"Yes, truly," replied Mary Conynge, "if you had set your heart upon a kindly answer."

"What! You mean, then, that she—" "Do you promise?"

"I promise," he cried. "And now, tell me what answer had the Lady Catharine Knollys."

"She declined to answer," said Mary Conynge, slowly and evenly. "Declined to come. She said that she was ill enough pleased to hear of your bawling. Said that she doubted not the law would punish you, nor doubted that the law was just."

John Law half whirled upon his heel, smote his hands together and laughed loud and bitterly.

"Madam," said he, "I had never thought to say it to a woman, but in very justice I must tell you that I see quite through this shallow falsehood."

"Sir," said Mary Conynge, her hands clutched at the arm of her chair, "this is unusual speech to a lady!"

"But your story, madam, is most unusual."

"Tell me, then, why should I be here?" burst out the girl. "What is it to me? Why should I care what the Lady Catharine says or does? Why should I risk my own name to come of this errand in the night? Now let me pass, for I shall leave you."

The swift jealous rage of Mary Conynge was unpremeditated, yet nothing had better served her real purpose. The stubborn nature of Law was ever ready for a challenge. He caught her arm, and placed her not unkindly upon the chair.

"By heaven, I half believe what you say is true!" said he, as though to himself.

"Yet you just said 'twas false," said the girl, her eyes flashing.

"I meant that what you add is true and hence the first also must be believed. Then you saw my message?"

"I did, since it so fell out."

"But you did not read the real message. I asked no aid of any one for my escape. I but asked her to come in sheer truth, I wished but to see her."

"And by what right could you expect that?"

"I asked her as my affianced wife," replied John Law.

Mary Conynge stood an inch taller as she sprang to her feet in sudden scorn and bitterness.

"Your affianced wife!" cried she. "What! So soon! Oh, rare indeed must be my opinion of this Lady Catharine!"

"It was never my way to waste time on a journey," said John Law, coolly. "Your wife, your affianced wife?"

"As I said."

"Yes," cried Mary Conynge, bitterly, and again, unconsciously and in sheer anger, falling upon that countenance which best served her purpose. "Any what manner of affianced wife is it would forsake her lover at the first breath of trouble? My God! 'tis then it seems to me, a woman would most swiftly fly to the man she loved."

John Law turned slowly toward her, his eyes scanning her closely from top to toe, noting the heaving of her bosom, the sparkling of her gold-colored eyes, now darkened and half ready to dissolve in tears. He stood as though he were a judge, weighing the evidence before him, calmly, dispassionately.

"Would you do so much as that, Mary Conynge?" asked John Law.

"I, sir?" she replied. "Then why am I here to-night myself? But, God pity me, what have I said? There is nothing but mischief in all my life!"

It was one rebellious, unsubdued nature speaking to another, and of the two each was now having its own sharp suffering. The instant of doubt in the time of danger. Then comes reaction, bitterness, despair, folly. John Law took a step nearer.

"By God! madam," cried he, "I would I might believe you. I would I might believe that you, that any woman, would come to me at such a time! But tell me—and I beseech me my message was not addressed, was even unsigned—whom then may I trust? If this woman seems to call at such a time, tell me, whom shall I hold faithful? Who would come to me at any time, in any case, in my trouble? Suppose my message were to you?"

Mary Conynge stirred softly under her deep cloak. Her head was lifted slightly, the curve of cheek and chin showing in the light that fell from the little lamp. The masses of her dark hair lay piled about her face, tumbled by the sweeping of her hood. Her eyes showed tremulously soft and deep now as he looked into them. Her little hands half twitched a trifle from her lap and reached forward and upward. Primitive she might have been, yet she was woman. It was with the voice of tears that she spoke, if on might claim vocalization for her speech.

"Have I not come?" whispered she. "By God! Mary Conynge, yes, you have come!" cried Law. And though there was heartbreak in his voice, it sounded sweet to the ear of her who heard it, and who now reached up her arms about his neck.

"Ah, John Law," said Mary Conynge, "when a woman loves—when a woman loves, she stops at nothing!"

[To Be Continued.]

SHEEP OR SWINE!

The Parson Was Ready to Perform His Duty Regardless of Charges' Character.

An example of the humor of the Puritan settlers in New England comes from old Newbury, a town which was incorporated so long ago as 1635. At though it was a staid community rather than a frivolous one, there was for many years, relates Youth's Companion, an established town jest which was repeated in town meeting, with unimpaired relish, as often as its town officers were to be elected.

The lowest office in the gift of the people being that of town hog-reeve—the person whose duty it is to herd and impound stray hogs—they had made it the custom to elect to that unenviable position the latest married resident of the place. It or unfit, willing or unwilling.

Once—there must have been an especial spirit of audacity rife at town meeting on that occasion—they ever went so far as to elect Rev. Dr. Leon and Withington, then newly settled over the parish; and a committee, acting in a spirit of mirth, yet perhaps with a dash of inward trepidation, was sent to notify him of the honor, which of course it was expected he would not accept.

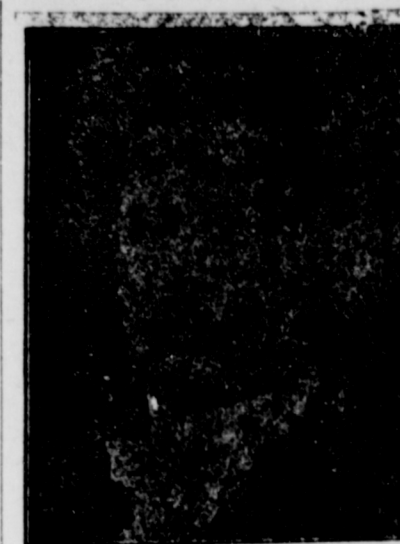
"Hog-reeve," he repeated, thoughtfully. "It is true I came to this place expecting to act as shepherd of a flock; but if my sheep have changed their character, I see in that no reason to decline the task."

The reverend shepherd led, drove and exhorted his flock in the way they should go for the rest of his lifetime, with notable success.

Natural Enough.

"I don't understand your method at all," said Miss Obesity, somewhat frately to the professor of physical culture. "I have just been talking to Miss Skinny Bones, and she says that your advice to her is exercise and diet. Now you have told me that diet and exercise is what I need. How can you possibly hope to accomplish such different ends with the same means?"

"Simplest thing in the world, madam," answered the professor. "Your cases are exactly reversed. A mere reversion of the medicines is all that is necessary."—Detroit Free Press.



DR. V. H. HOBSON

Dentist

Office next door to Post-office. Richmond, Ky.

Wakeful Children.

For a long time the two year old child of Mr. P. L. McPherson, 59 N. Tenth St., Harrisburg, Pa., would sleep but two or three hours in the early part of the night, which made it very hard for the parents. Her mother concluded that the child had stomach trouble, and gave her half of one of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which quieted her stomach and she slept the whole night through. Two boxes of these Tablets have effected a permanent cure and she is now well and strong. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.



More Riots.

Disturbance of strikes are not nearly as grave as an individual disorder of the system. Overwork, loss of sleep, nervous tension will be followed by utter collapse, unless a reliable remedy is immediately employed. There is nothing so efficient to cure disorders of the Liver or Kidneys as Electric Bitters. It's a wonderful tonic, and effective nerve and the greatest all around medicine for run down systems. It dispels Nervousness, Rheumatism and Neuralgia and expels Malaria germs. Only 50c, and satisfaction guaranteed by the East End Drug Co., Druggists.

A Good Investment

For \$1.75 I will send by express (not prepaid), complete New Departure Telegraph (with Dry Cell Battery) (omit with full instructions for operating).

A fascinating study that will enable you to earn good wages. Send for my Telegraph Catalog which has quite a variety of Electrical Specialties, or for the asking, I will send a Telephone Catalog.

HERMAN C. TAFEL,
EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL,
224-2 W. 22nd St. Phone 955. Louisville, Ky.

It saved his leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by East End Drug Co.

REPAIR THAT LOOM.

Berea College has secured a market for homespun and home-woven goods such as bed coverlets, linen, dress linsey, jeans, blankets, etc., at following prices:—

Coverlets, \$4 to \$6; Linen, 40 to 50 cents a yard; Dress Linsey, 50 cents a yard; Jeans, 60 cents a yard; Blankets, natural brown wool or bark dyes, \$3 a pair.

White linsey and white blankets are not in demand only on orders. Coverlets must be 2 yards (72 inches) wide, and 2½ yards (90 inches) long. All dyes used must be old fashioned home-made dyes.

Any woman who wants to sell coverlets or homespun to Berea College should find out what the College wants before beginning to weave or spin. For information apply in person or by letter to

Mrs. Hettie W. Graham,
Berea, Ky.

Mr. J. M. Allen,
109 E. Jacob Street, Louisville, Ky., says: "My wife has for some time been troubled with rough hands and better. After using about one-half bottle of Paracamp the trouble has disappeared, much to her satisfaction. I used it also on my sore foot, tender from much walking, and it gave me great relief." Paracamp makes the skin soft, smooth and healthy.

Is your harness In good repair?

Spring plowing will soon be here. Get ready for it beforehand by putting your harness in good shape from our splendid line of

Collar Pads, Collars,
Back Bands, Bridles,
Hame Chains, Breeching,
Trace Chains, Hames, etc.

If you need a New Set of Harness we have the best. Our prices are extremely low when you consider the quality.

T. J. MOBERLY,

Main Street. Richmond, Ky.

Do You Want Strength?

If you want to increase your strength you must add to and not take from the physical. In other words, the food that you eat must be digested, assimilated and appropriated by the nerves, blood and tissues before being expelled from the intestines. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure adds to the physical. It gives strength to and builds up strength in the human system. It is pleasant to the taste and palatable, and the only combination of digestants that will digest the food and enable the system to appropriate all of its health and strength giving qualities. Sold by the East End Drug Co.

MONUMENTS.

Gravestones, Statuary
Granite, and Marble

Work of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner at reasonable prices and with dispatch. All work guaranteed by

GOLDEN & FLORA.

RICHMOND, Ky.

Corner of Main and Collins Streets.

Mothers, Listen!!

Protect your babies from that dreaded disease Croup, by applying Paracamp freely and giving ten to fifteen drops internally. Paracamp is safe and sure. It does not contain any Cocaine, Opium, or Chloroform. It is mother's remedy and should be in every home every day in the year. Ask S. E. Welch, Jr., Druggist.

'Tis the Comfort Line

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

On the popular
HENDERSON
ROUTE

Between
LOUISVILLE
EVANSVILLE

ST. LOUIS
The WEST AND
SOUTHWEST

As we are the originators of Free Reclining Chair Car service between Louisville and St. Louis, don't you think it would pay you in traveling, to "Get the Henderson Route habit"?—It will.

Ask us about it

L. J. Irwin, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
Geo. L. Garrett, Trav. Pass. Agt.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Home

JENNIE LESTER HILL, Editor

RENOVATING FEATHERS.

Almost everyone has pillows, cushions or feather beds in which are feathers that seriously need attention. One of the best ways to do this, if one is far from a renovating establishment, is to empty the feathers into a wash-boiler of strong soda with half a cup of washing soda dissolved in it. Let the feathers boil for two or three hours, frequently stirring and beating them with the clothes stick. The object of this is to free them from any animal matter that may remain and which is the cause of the disagreeable odor so often observed in these articles. When done, throw in sufficient cold water to admit taking out the feathers with the hands; pick them out a few at a time, carefully removing any quills that remain. Ordinary feathers, by carefully taking out the larger quills, may be made almost as soft as down. With the thumb and fingers, strip the fuses from the quills or cut them with the shears or sharp knife. The former is much the quicker way, but the later gives the softer material. Leave only the merest tip of the quill, and the soft fluffy pillows that will be the result are enough to console any woman for the time consumed.

Common chicken feathers make the most exquisite cushions and pillows if treated in this way; but it is well to wash them thoroughly before using, and to rinse carefully. When ready for drying, put a sheet or large cloth into a tub, pour the feathers, rinsing water and all into it, then slowly raise the cloth, allowing the water to drain through. When it is all removed lay the feathers in some dry place, out of the wind, or they will blow away. When nearly dry, beat them with a cane and shake and rub them thoroughly through the hands. In this way all of the flues are loosened and the material becomes as soft and downy as one could imagine. This is some trouble, but it pays, and no disagreeable odor will ever again come into feathers treated in this way, unless they are very carelessly used. A few drops of oil of pine thrown into the rinsing water will give the feathers a clean, fresh, delightful odor that can be acquired in no other way.

The School

JOHN WIRT DINSMORE, Editor

SCHOOLING IN THE SPRING.

It is the old-fashioned notion that the time to go to school is during two or three winter months. But that notion is far from being correct. There are several distinct advantages to be gained by attending school in the spring.

In the first place, for teachers this is the time to prepare to secure the highest grade of teachers' certificate and fresh impulse and inspiration for teaching in the public schools in the summer. In the second place, the general instruction received by our Normal classes in the spring spreads throughout the school, so that even those who are not expecting to teach the coming summer, receive large benefit as well. Spring is the season for good health, for outdoor exercise; a time when the College can provide more work for those who wish to earn a portion of their expenses, and a time when many distinguished visitors and public events add to the pleasure and profit of student life. A student who has been in school during the winter can easily accomplish twice as much in the spring term as he did in the winter. A student who attends school but a single term almost always receives greater benefit by attending a fall or spring term than by attending in the winter.

PRES. WM. G. FROST.

A Favorite Remedy for Babies.

Its pleasant taste and prompt cures have made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a favorite with the mothers of small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds and prevents any danger of pneumonia or other serious consequences. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

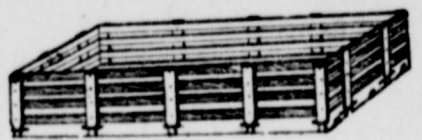
The Farm

SILAS CHEEVER MASON, Editor

A WAGON BED.

Useful For Carrying Stock and in Other Farm Work.

Some of his neighbors built a wagon for carrying sheep and hogs which proved so convenient that a correspondent gives its dimensions and plan in New England Homestead. The frame for the bed is 14 feet long and 3 feet 8 inches wide. The sidepieces are of 7 by 2 inch stuff and the end pieces of



WAGON BED.

6 by 2 inch, allowing an inch difference for tongue and groove flooring. There should be four crosspieces to secure the bottom of the bed. Take an old buggy tire and have straps made with a hole in each end. Five of these should be bolted on each side and two on each end, as shown in cut. Standards which are to slip into these are made of 1½ by 2 inch stuff 40 inches long.

For slats get poplar four inches wide by three-quarters inch thick. Bolt these to the standards four inches apart. The top railing is made extra strong by putting on an extra strip which has a quarter inch groove. A tenon should be cut in the top of each upright to fit into this. The corners at the top should be fixed with ordinary strap door fastenings bent around the corner, fastened at one end and with a staple over which to slip the other. These can be held in place by small wooden wedges to fit the staple. By means of this strap fastener at the corner the sides and ends can be quickly unfastened and taken off, and the bottom can then be removed with ease. The wagon will carry twenty sheep or hogs at a load. I have also found it most useful in farm work. Taking off the sides, I have a good bed for holding fodder, to bacco and other things. Aside from your own labor it is very inexpensive.

Inflammatory Rheumatism was Cured

William Shaffer, a brakeman, of Dennison, Ohio, was confined to his bed for several weeks with inflammatory rheumatism. "I used many remedies," he says. "Finally I sent to McCaw's drug store for a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, at which time I was unable to use hand or foot and in one week's time was able to go to work as happy as a clam." For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

THE MARKETS.

Flour and Grain.

Cincinnati, March 1.—Flour—Winter patent, \$5.20@5.40; fancy, \$4.75@4.90; family, \$4.10@4.35; extra, \$3.45@3.75; low grade, \$3@3.20; spring patent, \$5.30@5.65; fancy, \$4.60@4.90; family, \$4.20@4.50; Northwestern rye, \$3.80@4. Wheat—No. 2 red quotable at \$1.05 @1.07 on track. Corn—Sales: Mixed ear, track, 50½c; No. 3 mixed, track, 46c; rejected white, track, 44c; No. 3 yellow, track, 46c. Oats—Sales: No. 2 mixed, track, 44½c.

Chicago, March 1.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1@1.06; No. 3 do, \$1@1.05; No. 2 hard, 95@97c; No. 3 do, 85@96c; No. 1 Northern, 98c@1.02½; No. 2 Northern, 93c@1.01; No. 3 spring, 90c@91c. Corn—No. 3, 43@44c; No. 4, 38@43c. Oats—No. 2, 42c; No. 3, 41½c.

Live Stock.

Cincinnati, March 1.—Cattle—Heavy steers, choice to extra, \$4.25@4.75; fair to good, \$3.65@4.15; butcher steers, extra, \$4.35@4.50; good to choice, \$3.75@4.25; heifers, extra, \$4; good to choice, \$3.40@3.85; cows, extra, \$3.50@3.75; good to choice, \$2.75@3.40. Calves—Fair to good light, \$5.50@6; extra, \$6.25. Hogs—Selected heavy shippers, \$5.55@5.60; good to choice packers, \$5.45@5.50; mixed packers, \$5.25@5.45; light shippers, \$4.75@5.25; pigs, 110 lbs and less, \$4.15@4.60. Sheep—Extra, \$4.40@4.50; good to choice, \$3.85@4.35. Lambs—Extra, \$6.10@6.25; good to choice, \$5.55@6.

The Name Witch Hazel.

The name Witch Hazel is much abused. E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, are the inventors of the original and only genuine Witch Hazel Salve. A certain cure for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Eczema, Tetter, Piles, etc. There are many counterfeits of this salve, some of which are dangerous, while they are all worthless. In buying Witch Hazel Salve see that the name E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, is on the box, and a cure is certain. Sold by the East End Drug Co.

When truth is disagreeable it isn't the fault of truth.

Warning.

When you ask a druggist for Paracamp, be sure you get it. There is nothing just as good. Paracamp is guaranteed to cure Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Itch, Salt-rheum, etc. Remember the name—Paracamp—25 cents.

Kentucky State News Items.

DOINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Resolution to Investigate Expenditures of Commissioner of Agriculture.

Frankfort, March 2.—Senate.—In the senate Tuesday Senator Cammack offered a resolution stating that the report of the state commissioner of agriculture showed there had been a reckless expenditure of the money set apart for that office in the years 1902 and 1903, and providing for a committee to investigate the expenditures. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Bills passed: The house bill carrying out the provisions of the amendment to the constitution voted last fall as to license taxation in first-class cities; the house bill regulating the sale of fertilizers; the house bill to correct an error in the statute relating to licenses to hotels that operate bath-rooms. Senator Spence introduced a bill providing for a pension fund for crippled, disabled or retired policemen in second-class cities.

House.—The house passed the senate bill appropriating \$3,000 annually for additional clerical assistance in the auditor's office. The joint session of the senate and house convened at noon, and the following was the vote in the state librarian's race: Miss Pauline H. Hardin (dem.), 101; Miss Pearl Hindman (rep.), 20. For prison commissioner, Geo. V. Green (dem.), 98; Henry S. Howes (rep.), 23. Senators Burham and Shadoun, republicans, voted for Miss Hardin on the ground of personal friendship.

SHINERS AND REVENUE MEN.

Unconfirmed Rumor That a Battle Raged Between Them.

Owingsville, Ky., March 2.—An unconfirmed rumor reached here Tuesday night that a battle was waged Tuesday in the mountains of Knott county between moonshiners and revenue men. According to the rumor William and John Haddix, moonshiners, were killed, and Jack Combs, moonshiner, was fatally wounded. The moonshiners were said to be working in a cave when surprised by the revenue men and resisted arrest. One deputy marshal was reported killed. The report has not yet been definitely confirmed.

GUY M. DEANE LOCATED.

The Missing Man Is in Waco, Tex., in Good Health.

Waco, Tex., March 2.—Guy M. Deane, of Owensboro, Ky., is here in good health, visiting relatives. Mr. Deane politely declined to talk to reporters Tuesday night, as it was late before they located him. His absence has caused uneasiness to those of his friends who did not know he intended visiting Texas, but explanations wholly satisfactory are said to have been sent by wire and mail.

Juror King Acquitted.

Cynthiana, Ky., March 2.—After being out 20 minutes, the jury in the case of ex-Sheriff Jap King, juror in the Jett-White feud trial, who was accused of perjury, returned a verdict of not guilty. It was charged that King prior to the trial had expressed opinions in the case and that when examined for the jury he swore otherwise.

Engineer Killed, Two Others Hurt.

Princeton, Ky., March 2.—North-bound Illinois Central passenger train No. 104 was wrecked in the yards Tuesday morning. George Tagg, engineer, of Louisville, was killed; Fireman Jack Jones, of Louisville, escaped with bones broken and crushed; Conductor McKinney received fatal injuries.

The Legislators Dined.

Frankfort, Ky., March 2.—The citizens of Frankfort, as a token of their appreciation of the state pride of the present legislature, which prompted it to provide the funds for a new and modern state house, gave the legislature a dinner at the Capital hotel Tuesday night.

E. D. Thompson Rearrested.

Paducah, Ky., March 2.—Released February 2, E. D. Thompson was rearrested in Marshall county and lodged in jail here on the charge of passing counterfeit \$20 bills, an issue on the First National Bank at Mayfield. New evidence has been found against him.

Shot His Wife Then Himself.

Richmond, Ky., March 2.—William Turner, a farmer, who lives in Needmore, a settlement in the southern part of this county, shot and fatally wounded his wife Tuesday and turned the weapon on himself. His wife is not expected to live.

His Case Has Been Appealed.

Paducah, Ky., March 2.—Being threatened with lynching Lawrence D. Willis, under sentence for the murder of his uncle, Lieut. Johnson, was brought here and lodged in the county jail for safe keeping. His case has been appealed.

Death of Joseph Rhinock, Sr.

Covington, Ky., March 2.—Joseph Rhinock, father of ex-Mayor Rhinock, passed away peacefully Tuesday morning at the St. Elizabeth hospital, aged 92 years. Mr. Rhinock came to America when 15 years old, locating in Owens county.

An Aged Couple Marries.

Bowling Green, Ky., March 2.—John Allen Cole, 82 years of age, and Mrs. Nan Davis, 75 years of age, sister of Mr. Cole's former wife, were married here. Both have great-grandchildren. The bride is quite feeble.

FOR SALE

FARM AND TIMBER LAND.
130 Acres.

40 acres cultivated. Good young fruit bearing peach orchard, containing about 100 trees.

40 acres in light timber, good for fire-wood, etc. Limestone spring water sufficient for two or three families all the year. Small cottage and barn.

50 acres commercial timber, estimated to produce about 60 cords of tanbark and 4,000 railroad cross-ties, or 200,000 feet lumber.

All tracts joining so as to make one complete farm.

LOCATED on "Mt. Zion," 6 miles southeast of Panola Railroad Station, and 7 miles southwest of Irvine, Estill county, Ky.

For examination, call on J. R. Smith on the farm.

For price and deed call on, or address

W. D. Smith,

Box 204.

Berea, Ky.

Azbill & Azbill

Are headquarters for

CORN, HAY, and FEED STUFF

Of all kinds. We are closing out a lot of china and tin ware; also a lot of men's Pants and Hats for less than cost. For \$1.50 you can get a nice Hat, and a pair of Pants. Work Shirts from 20c to 30c; regular 30c and 50c shirts.

One Mile East of Berea on the Big Hill Pike.

THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT
THE GREAT
FAMILY MEDICINE

Thedford's Black-Draught has saved doctors' bills for more than sixty years. For the common family ailments, such as constipation, indigestion, hard colic, bowel complaints, chills and fever, biliousness, headaches and other like complaints no other medicine is necessary. It invigorates and regulates the liver, assists digestion, stimulates action of the kidneys, purifies the blood, and purges the bowels of foul accumulations. It cures liver complaint, indigestion, sour stomach, dizziness, chills, rheumatic pains, sideache, backache, kidney troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, biliousness, piles, hard colic and headache. Every druggist has Thedford's Black-Draught in 25 cent packages and in mammoth size for \$1.00. Never accept a substitute. Insist on having the original made by the Chattanooga Medicine Company.

I believe Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine on earth. It is good for any and everything. I have a family of twelve children, and for four years I have kept them on foot and healthy with no doctor but Black-Draught. A. J. GREEN, Newera, La.

Working Overtime.

Eight hour laws are ignored by those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25c at East End Drug Co., Berea, Ky.

Your Heart

May Be Weak. One Person in Four Has a Weak Heart.

One of the surest signs of a weak heart is shortness of breath after exercise. Your heart is not able to pump the blood fast enough to your lungs.

Some of the other symptoms of Heart Trouble are: Pains in the Side, Back and Shoulder; Fainting or Weak Spells; Dry Cough; Swelling of Feet and Ankles; Cold Feet or Hands.

No one can afford to allow a weak heart to go without medicine, because weak heart means poor circulation, and poor circulation means weak lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, etc.

If, therefore, you suspect heart trouble, begin taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. The Heart Cure will do you good, as it is a splendid tonic for the blood and nerves, and will revitalize your entire system.

Finally, remember, Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is sold under a guarantee that the first bottle will do you good.

If it doesn't—your money back.

"I was afflicted with heart trouble for three years. I would be apparently all right, and without a moment's warning would fall as though shot. The attacks were frequent, and a terrible dread possessed me, as I never knew when or where, nor under what conditions I would be attacked, and whether I would survive them. I consulted and was treated by some of the most eminent physicians of the state. Not finding relief from this source, I began taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and began to improve at once. I used ten bottles, which entirely cured me, as I have not had an attack for five years."—MRS. JOHN DIESBACK, Leipsic, O.

FREE Write to us for Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank. Our Specialist will diagnose your case, tell you what is wrong, and how to right it. Free. DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

J. J. AZBILL'S

Is the place to get your Blacksmithing done. We have the tools and the skill.

Horseshoeing 50c.

We are headquarters for good work and low prices. Everybody come. BIG HILL PIKE; 1 MILE EAST BEREA.

OUR WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST.

\$13,000

IN
496 CASH PRIZES.

1st prize, \$5,000
2d prize, 2,500
3d prize, 1,000

3 SPECIAL PRIZES \$500
Each for Early Estimates.

Every subscriber to THE CITIZEN will have an opportunity to contest for these magnificent prizes if he wishes to participate in the Great World's Fair Contest in which these prizes are given.

The subject matter of this great contest is the Total Paid Admissions during May, the first month of the Great St. Louis World's Fair.

Conditions of this Great Contest.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS.—For each 25c paid on your subscription account to THE CITIZEN you can make one free estimate. If you pay \$1.00 on your account you can make four free guesses, if \$2.00, eight free guesses, and so on.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—New subscribers sending 25c. for a three month's subscription can make one estimate free. Those sending 50c. for a 6 months' subscription, 2 free guesses; \$1.00 for a year, 4 guesses; \$2.00 for 2 years, 8 guesses, and so on.

Write your name, address and estimates in the Subscription Blank below and mail to-day to THE CITIZEN, Berea, Ky.

The official record of the Secretary of the World's Fair showing the total paid attendance during May, the first month of the Fair, will determine who are entitled to the prizes, and the awards will be made by a disinterested committee of prominent judges during the first week in June. As this contest will close on April 30th, the day before the Fair opens, all will have an equal chance to win these prizes. Those who estimate or guess NOW will have a chance to win a Special Prize and just as good a chance to win the Capital Prize of \$5,000.00 as the one who guesses on the last day of the contest.

The money to pay the prizes is deposited in the Central Savings Bank, Detroit, Michigan, by the Press Publishing Association, and can be used for no other purpose. In case of a tie, or that two or more estimators are equally correct, prizes will be divided equally between them.

Here is the List of Prizes.

For the nearest correct estimate or guess	\$5,000.00
For the second nearest correct estimate or guess	2,500.00
For the third nearest correct estimate or guess	1,000.00
For the fourth nearest correct estimate or guess	500.00
For the fifth nearest correct estimate or guess	300.00
For the sixth nearest correct estimate or guess	200.00
For the seventh nearest correct estimate or guess	150.00
For the eighth nearest correct estimate or guess	100.00
For the ninth nearest correct estimate or guess	75.00
For the tenth nearest correct estimate or guess	50.00
For the next five nearest correct estimates or guesses, \$20. each	100.00
For the next five nearest correct estimates or guesses, \$10.00 each	50.00
For the next 28 nearest correct estimates or guesses, \$5.00 each	140.00
For the next 445 nearest correct estimates or guesses, \$3.00 each	1,335.00
493 prizes amounting to	\$11,500.00

In addition to the foregoing prizes there will be the following

Special Prizes for Early Estimates.

For the nearest correct estimate received on or after March 1st, and before March 15th	\$500.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after March 15th, and before April 1st	500.00
For the nearest correct estimate received on or after April 1st, and before April 15th	500.00
Total, 496 prizes amounting to	\$13,000.00

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

To aid in forming your estimates, we furnish the following figures:

The total paid admissions during May, the first month of the Chicago World's Fair, were..... 1,050,037
The total paid admissions during May, the first month of the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, were..... 399,430

Be careful to write your name, figures and P. O. plainly.

Cut out, fill in, mail to-day to The Citizen, Berea, Ky.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Inclosed find \$..... to apply on Subscription acc't

Name

Postoffice.....

State

My estimates of the total number of paid admissions to the World's Fair during the month of May are:

.....

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The Citizen

An Independent Family Newspaper.

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JAMES M. RACER,
Editor and Publisher.

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The Citizen

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TWO TREES.

Through lonely years an algaetide stood,
Her only company the wand'ring wind;
And oft she tossed her green tresses toward
the wood
And dreamed that heaven was fellow-
ship of kind.
One happy day the solitary one
Awoke to find a little palm tree near,
Whose waving leaves were shining in the
sun.
Whose stately grace that moment made it
dear.

Through months and years the twain
grew, unafraid,
And for the palm tree's need the other
gave
The shelter of her boughs, their filmy
shade.

The storms they faced as comrades true
and brave,
Together drank the sunlight and the dew,
And ever when the twilight winds did
blow.

They whispered each to other all they
knew
Of life and love, and waxed in beauty so.

The gardener came; their mingled leaves
he saw—
Too well-beloved the young tree! and
straight,
Lest all unkindly of its inner law
The palm be dwarfed, he moved it from
its mate.

Again the algaetide is alone.
The pangs of parting still are unforget-
ful.
But love's song of joy in place of
moan—
For she can see, though far, his glorious
lot!

O lonely one, dost sorely miss thy friend?
Royal his state—shalt see when life doth
end.

Too close thy love did cling about him, so
God took him, for his soul had need to
grow.

—Edith Eddy Lyons, in Chicago Advance.

HOW THE SERGEANT FELL IN LOVE

By F. H. MELOON

(Copyright, 1908, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

POLICE SERGEANT JAMES BRY-
AN, with the humorous twinkle of
the ancient O'Briens in his eye, sat fac-
ing me in a restaurant stall.

"I was younger once than I am now,"
remarked the sergeant, suddenly.

This was a truth I could not deny,
though anyone who saw the sergeant at
65 would have placed his age a score of
years behind what it really was. With
a half laugh the sergeant, who never
hesitated at telling a story on himself,
proceeded.

"The days when I first got accustomed
to life on the force were full of fun and
frolic. Some hardship, of course, but for
the most part I was about as light-
hearted a chap as could be picked out
in any county in New Hampshire. I was
the same sort of fool that many a young
man had been before me and has been
since, and when I looked up to the sec-
ond story window of a house on Essex
street and saw Blanche Stirling smiling
down at me my heart went faster than
ever and I walked giddily for a quarter
of a mile thereafter. I should have
stopped stock still right on the spot, but
as soon as I caught a glimpse of her
black-brown hair combed up in a great
wave over her forehead and saw her pret-
ty lips part in one of the most taking
smiles of pearl I've ever seen the vision
vanished behind a curtain and I saw it no
more for three or four days.

In the meantime I wore my back col-
lar stud in front, mixed up my cuff but-
tons, went without my suppers and all
that sort of thing trying to get off to
catch another glimpse of Blanche. I had
learned her name within an hour of the
time I first saw her looking down at
me and learned, too, that she lived alone
with her mother in the upper part of the
tenement. As pretty as a picture didn't
express anything in speaking of her un-
less you added that it was a picture by
one of the old masters, sir."

"But, sir, if you could see her to-day as
she was then, you would understand. As
it is I can hardly tell you any more of
how she looked to me, and not to me
alone, sir, but to others as well, who
gazed upon her in the old days.

"In the next week I passed her on the
street two or three times and she did not
so much as deign to glance at me. I
began to think I must have been mis-
taken in believing I was the object of her
smile the week before. But one
night as she was walking home unescor-
ted, Blanche Stirling was accosted by a
half-drunken fellow. In an instant, as it
were, I had him by the collar and he was
thrown into the street with no gentle
hand. I can be tolerable rough at times,
sir." And Sergeant Bryan smiled as he
bent his right arm in the manner pecu-
liar to youngsters who show off their
"muscle."

"Then came another of those entranc-
ing smiles, and I tell you, sir, I actu-
ally felt faint all over. Just the way
Elijah must have felt when they lifted
him up to heaven in a golden chariot.
Blanche thanked me very prettily and
invited me to call at the house the fol-
lowing day, if I were off duty, in order
to allow her mother the opportunity of
thanking me more fully. You may be-
lieve that I accepted the invitation with
an eagerness that she saw was too real to
be assumed.

The man who wouldn't have yielded to
that invitation under the same circum-
stances would have had to have a harder
heart than the folks in Seabury, of whom
'tis current rumor that they stone the
funerals that pass their doors so that
in that place no undertaker can be hired
to use an ordinary sort of hearse, sir."

"The next day the Widow Stirling re-
ceived me pleasantly and I might say al-
most overwhelmed me with her effusive
thanks for what I had done for her
daughter, which was a mere nothing, sir,
and all in the way of my duty as an offi-
cer, not to add as a man, sir.

The days passed on and I met Blanche
frequently going with her to theaters
and dances and such like and all the
while getting deeper and deeper in love
—half love, mind you, for I'd never loved
before—and I felt just like a rat in a
feather mattress that can't tell where
he's at till he's come out of it, sir.

"One night when I passed the house
and saw Ned Remich in the sitting room
beside Blanche I grew nearly frantic
with jealousy. I had not counted on a
rival and the appearance of Ned on the
street after that always acted on me like
a red rag on a goose, sir. Don't look as
if I'd made a slip; I use the word ad-
visedly, sir.

"Ned, I can say now, was a good look-
ing fellow with black curly hair cut so
that it seemed as if he had a cap on
when his hat was off, if you came up be-
hind him. The next time you're back
of an orchestra see if you can't pick out
some fellow that looks like that, sir. At
that time I would have told you Ned
Remich looked like a peach orchard
out of cultivation, but naturally I see
things clearer now. Ned was really a
good looking fellow and a good hearted
one, too, as I've found out many times
since then.

"Between Ned and me the rivalry for
Blanche Stirling's heart waged fast and
furious. We hardly spoke to each other
although we had been passing acquaint-
ances before. Blanche never invited us
both to the house the same evening and
so a direct clash was avoided.

"Every time I called the Widow Stir-
ling sat there as calm and collected as
you please with a pleasant nod for me
always and an occasional word or two in
the conversation. She never left us alone
in the room and gave me no chance to
speak to Blanche on the subject of which
my head and heart were full. I paid
both the ladies all sorts of pretty com-
pliments I could think of, but that was
about the limit. Several times when
Blanche and I were out together at social
affairs without the chaperonage of her
mother I had started to ask her for her
hand, but she had always stopped me
one way or another before I could make
a direct avowal of my love. Usually she
pretended petulance and, if that ap-
peared to fail, tears. Against the
latter I was powerless. She explained the
tears by nervousness and hysteria
to which she was liable.

"Ned Remich and I used to glare at
each other as you've seen buildups do
across the street when some one's hold-
ing them from each other. It was
Blanche Stirling that held us back while
at the same time she unknowingly incited
us to commit a serious breach of the
peace.

"When my passion had about reached
its height I found another chance to dis-
tinguish myself in the eyes of the Stirling
household. Passing the house late at
night, I was astounded to see a man
trying to fit a key at the front door. I
hadn't heard from Blanche for two days,
but I knew she was at home. The man
acted as bold as might and I whispered
to myself: 'There's a pretty case of
sneak thieving that don't go on my beat!'

"With that I up and grabbed him. He
started to yell, but I put my hand over
his mouth. I wasn't going to let him
arouse the Stirlings at that hour of the
night. The man fought and struggled,
but when he tried to enter into explana-
tions I was feeling that savage I hit him
with my club until at least he had to
come along quietly. At the station I
booked him as drunk and what with the
clubbing I'd given him he acted it, too.

"I didn't want to be hard on the poor
devil after the way I'd beaten him and I
judged that he'd think himself lucky to
be let off with a charge of drunkenness
after what he'd been attempting to do.

"The next morning when I went down
to the station there was a good sized
drama waiting for me. The central fig-
ures were the Widow Stirling and her
pretty daughter Blanche. As I entered
their backs were toward me and my
prisoner was just being led out of the
cell.

Blanche's arms were around his neck
in an instant and she was saying some-
thing I didn't understand. I was thun-
derstruck. At last they broke away and
she, looking toward me, gave a sudden
start.

"Your father, Miss?" I asked.
"No, my husband!" was the reply.
"You could have knocked me down
with a chunk of fog I was that weak. The
floor seemed to open under me and I
rubbed my eyes to see if I couldn't wake
up. It was no go. I coughed violently
and went into a side room to get a drink
of water to clear my throat.

"When I came back the Stirlings were
gone and I was called on for explana-
tions, which I gave. The captain of the
night watch laughed heartily and long
until tears came to his eyes. I looked on
but saw nothing to laugh about.

"How I got out of it I don't know, but
I was the recipient of many a rude jest
for a week or so until I threatened to
kill on sight anyone that said Blanche
Stirling in my presence.

It seems that her husband had arrived
the day before and was coming in late
that night when I mistook him for a
burglar. Ned Remich was almost as bad
off as I was, but the matter soon grew
quieter as the Stirlings left town before
many days on account of the notoriety
they'd gained and were not heard of
again by me at least."

Pulling out his watch, the sergeant
exclaimed that we had but five min-
utes in which to reach the theater and
we rose hastily, paid our bills and went
to watch Rosalind in her Dr. Mary Wal-
ker suit work out the tangle of a clever
skeln.

Risked Life to Save Dog.

A story comes from the Wichita
mountains, in which it is stated that
John Jackson, a homesteader, leaped
into a den of panthers where one of his
faithful dogs was being torn to pieces,
to save his pet dog from death. The dog
was killed, though Jackson, badly
wounded, succeeded in slaying the two
heart two of the old panthers and then
made his escape from the den.

Germans in Brazil.

About 5,000 of the 240,000 inhabitants
of Sao Paulo, Brazil, are Germans. Un-
like the Italians, who go back to their
native country after earning a compe-
tence, the Germans make Brazil their
permanent home and help to pay the
taxes.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series
for March 9, 1904—Jesus
Calms the Storm.

THE LESSON TEXT.

Mark 4:35-41.

GOLDEN TEXT—He maketh the
storm a calm, so that the waves
thereof are still.—Ps. 107:29.

OUTLINE OF SCRIPTURE SECTION.

Raising of Widow's Son..... Luke 7:11-17.
John the Baptist's Message..... Matt. 11:2-19.
Jesus Anointed by a Woman..... Luke 7:36-50.
Second Preaching Tour..... Luke 8:1-3.
Healing Blind and Dumb Man..... Matt. 12:22-31.
Scribes and Pharisees Warned.....

Jesus' True Kindred..... Matt. 12:46-50.
Jesus' True Kindred..... Mark 3:21-35.
Parables by the Sea..... Luke 8:1-18.
Stilling of Tempest..... Matt. 8:23-27.
Stilling of Tempest..... Mark 4:35-41.
Stilling of Tempest..... Luke 8:22-25.

TIME—The fall of A. D. 29 (part of "The
Year of Public Favor").

PLACE—The sea of Galilee.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

(Mark 4:35, 36.) "On that day." A
day of teaching on the lake shore, de-
scribed in the first part of this chap-
ter. It was the day on which He had
spoken the parables of the sower, the
leaven and the tares, the nature of the
kingdom and how it should grow. "When even was come." It
was at the close of a long, hard day.
Jesus was too sensitive, tender-heart-
ed and sympathetic to reach the close
of such a day without being thorough-
ly tired; there was the speaking to the
crowd—not altogether sympathetic—
and the listening to the stories of the
poor and friendless who always
thronged to Him, the healing of many
who were sick and the constant sight
of degradation, sin and suffering. His
life was not an easy one, even at the
height of His popularity. "Let us go
over unto the other side." To get away
from the crowds; when He was with
them He could not rest and His hu-
man endurance had been taxed to the
utmost. He must have rest and quiet
and time to think and pray in order
to be ready for another day of serv-
ice.

(Vs. 37, 38.) "A great storm of
wind." Small lakes, especially if they
are surrounded by high hills, are al-
ways subject to sudden squalls. The
Sea of Galilee lay at the bottom of a
very deep valley, 680 feet below the
level of the Mediterranean sea. The
rugged hills that rise abruptly on both
sides of the little lake are broken by
huge gorges through which the wind
sweeps down in whirls and eddies upon
the water. The tropical heat of the
valley partly accounts for the sudden-
ness and fury of these storms. "The
waves beat into the boat." It is hard-
er for a boat to live in a sea of choppy,
white-capped waves, on a little lake,
than on the mountainous swells of the
ocean. "Was now filling." Of course
the boat was well handled, for many
of the disciples were professional fish-
ermen, and knew every inch of the
lake from years of life upon it, but the
boat was not large and was heavily
loaded and could not afford to ship
much water. "In the stern, asleep on
the cushion." Mark does not say "on
a cushion" but "on the cushion"; he
is naming a part of the ship—perhaps
the small deck across the stern on
which the steersman sat, but certainly
no soft pillow. That Jesus could
sleep in such a place and under such
circumstances shows how utterly
weary He must have been. "They
awoke Him, and say unto Him," etc.
They were fishermen and their home
was on the sea, but they were helpless
in such a storm as this and thorough-
ly frightened—and fishermen are not
quick to admit that they are fright-
ened. "Carest Thou not that we per-
ish?" An appeal with a touch of re-
proach in it.

(Vs. 39-41.) Mark's account of the
stilling of the storm is most impressive
in its simplicity. "The wind ceased,
and there was a great calm." What
silence is there that can compare with
the silence that follows the raging
storm? The waves sink back like
tired creatures grown drowsy after
their madness—that meaning is in the
word translated ceased; there is absolute
stillness on the water broken only
by the distant mutterings of the flying
storm. "There was a great calm."

This was the most impressive and awe-
inspiring moment in the lives of the
astounded disciples. The words that
broke the silence they could never for-
get. "Why are ye fearful?" As if He
were surprised and disappointed that
they had been afraid; He would not
have wondered at a panic in some of
the other boats, but these were His
disciples, His closest friends. "Have
ye not yet faith?" "Not yet"—how long
would it take—how much would they
have to see of Him to learn to trust
Him perfectly? Of course they did
trust Him in a way and He knew that,
but it hurt Him to see that the trust
was not complete. "They feared ex-
ceedingly." They were awe-stricken;
never before had men seen what they
had just seen; and what did it mean?
Who was this who was Master of the
elements themselves? They realized
that they had not begun to fathom the
mystery of His being. "What did I
all mean?" they asked themselves, and
they probably never fully understood
till after the resurrection.

Trust in God.

Practical infidelity may go with a pro-
fessed fidelity.

A man's faith may be known only by
his faithfulness.

God's responsibility begins where
man's ability ends.

When a man denies God in his heart he
will deny humanity in his life.

You cannot expect God to honor your
drafts when you refuse Him your de-
posits.

The cloud that hides God is often but
the smoke from the fires of passion in
the heart.—Ram's Horn.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

THE OUTCAST BABY.

(A true incident.)

Upon a little pallet in the children's ward
she lay.

The doctors watched her tenderly, and the
nurses night and day.

Policemen brought her carefully—twice
just two nights before.

They found her lying in the snow, outside
her father's door.

"And when we picked her up, and saw that
she was dead."

"We thought," said they, "that surely she
was dying, or was dead."

Her back is injured, that is sure, and one
poor little arm.

And so we brought the infant here, to save
from further harm.

Her parents? Yes, they're lodged in jail;
they both were drunk you know.

And so 'tis hard to say who gave the child
that dreadful blow.

The neighbors heard a scuffling sound, and
then they heard her cry.

And some one opened wide the door, and
threw her out to die!

"'Twas one or other of the two, but which
we cannot tell.

So both are lodged in prison now; sure they
deserve it well!

Their only child? Well, yes, she was, but
all the neighbors think

That such a deed they'd not have done, un-
less 'twas through the drink."

She was a tender little babe, of scarcely
four years old.

Her wounded head was ripping o'er with
curls of finest gold;

But white and pinched the little face, and
closed the sunken eye.

And doctors came, and gently said: "The
little one must die."

The nurses strove with tender care to rouse
the soul within.

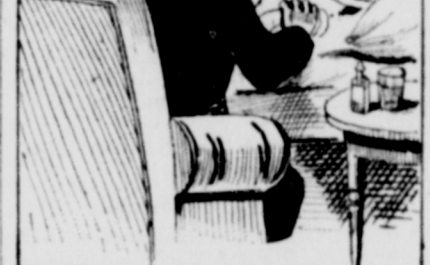
For never word or cry was hers since first
they brought her in.

At length she moved upon her couch, and
leaved a weary sigh.

And then a little sob they hear, and next
a baby-cry.

The doctor comes with tender words her
trouble to assuage;

He tells a little fairy tale, and shows the
pictured page.



"SHE DOES NOT SUFFER ANY PAIN."

"She does not suffer any pain," he says,
almost in tears.

(He has a little maid at home, of just such
tender years.)

And then they gently question her, but
the young one says:

To tell the story of her home in all its mis-
ery.

She smiles into the doctor's face; she seems
to love him well;

But "daddy made me cry," is all the in-
fant lips can tell.

And soon the weary eyelids close; again
she is asleep;

But ah! it is a slumber far too heavy and
too deep.

They gently chafe her tiny limbs and bathe
her fevered brow.

But while they strive to keep her here
Heaven's gates are opening now!

And pitying angels spread their wings, and
leave the midnight sky.

And in their arms the outcast babe goes
to her home on high!

Thank God for children's hospitals! and
for the loving care.

The skilful hands, the tender hearts, that
little ones find there.

When laid upon their tiny beds, the kind-
ness that is given

Must be to weary suffering babes a fore-
taste sweet of Heaven!

—D. B. McKean, in National Advocate.

REGULARS AND PERIODICS.

London Temperance Leader Agrees

with Medical Authority That

Latter Is the Lesser Evil.

When the question of accepting a
gift of 90 gallons of beer from a local
brewer for the use of the London work-
house inmates on Christmas day came
up before the Brighton guardians, one
member said a great medical authority
had declared that drinking regularly
was bad for the health, but to get
drunk once a fortnight did good. Mr.
Pinhorn, the secretary of the London
United Temperance council, was there-
upon interviewed on the subject.

"I remember many years ago," said
Mr. Pinhorn, "that, finding me run
down and in uncongenial surroundings,
my doctor advised me to go up to town
and get drunk. I need hardly say that
I did not take the hint; but I do say
that if I had to choose between the
man who 'soaks' every day and the
man who gets drunk once in a while
and pays for it the next day, I should
unhesitatingly choose the latter.

"Yes, I have also heard that doctors
can be found to recommend a person
to get drunk to get rid of a bad cold.
In other words, the doctor no doubt
means that the man will perspire free-
ly in that way, but there are a hundred
other and better ways of getting rid of
a cold. The temperance man takes a
piping-hot bath and goes to bed
wrapped in a blanket."

Saloon Limitation in Germany.

Increase of alcoholism in Germany

has led to a movement for the better
control of the liquor trade.

It will require saloon keepers:

1. To keep for sale at all times food
and non-intoxicating drinks, especially
lemonade, milk, coffee and tea.

2. That no liquor may be sold on
credit; and that the number of women
attendants shall be strictly limited to
legitimate service.

DRUG-TAKING AMONG AUTHORS

Evidences of the Demoralizing and
Destructive Habit Found in
Their Writings.

Interesting State News

HOPKINSVILLE ASYLUM.

Bill For An Additional Building Passes in the Senate.

Frankfort, Feb. 25.—Senate.—At the afternoon session of the senate the Prewitt bill, making it a felony to steal poultry to the value of \$2, was passed by 20 yeas to 6 nays. The Prewitt bill, to amend the local option law so that if a whole county votes dry it shall remain dry, but if the whole county votes wet the precincts or districts that were dry before the election shall remain dry, created much discussion, as it was reported adversely by the committee. The Edwards resolution, asking congress to empower growers of leaf tobacco to sell it to consumers free of tax, was passed. The bill to more clearly authorize husband and wife to testify for or against each other as to their property rights, but to prohibit their testifying in divorce cases, was passed unanimously. The house resolution to furnish each legislator with 150 copies of the governor's message, was adopted. The Dehaven bill, to prohibit the selling of toy pistols, guns, torpedoes or other explosives used by children in celebrating holidays, was defeated by 15 to 11, requiring 16 votes to pass a bill. House.—The house passed the bill prohibiting the shooting of rabbits and squirrels from September 15 to November 15, with an amendment permitting the snaring of rabbits. The Bradley bill repealing that part of the revenue law imposing a graded license tax on tobacco manufactured in Kentucky was taken up, and was under discussion when the house adjourned. The senate bill allowing the attorney general two assistants was favorably reported.

Frankfort, Feb. 26.—Senate.—The investigation of public printing by the special senate committee seems to be assuming proportions. The committee notified a number of witnesses to appear, but none have been examined yet. The senate passed what is known as the Louisville "ripper bill," but only after a hard fight. The senate also passed the bill creating the new county of Boone out of parts of Pulaski, Whitley and Wayne. The territory in the county is but sparsely settled and property values are extremely low. The bill to create a new circuit court district out of the counties of Magoffin, Knott and Floyd was passed by the senate as a substitute for the house bill which included Breathitt county in a new district. House.—The house passed the bill repealing the graded tax on manufactured tobacco. Mr. Hennaker offered a resolution requesting that Kentucky congressmen secure adequate compensation for rural free delivery carriers. It was laid over. The bill prohibiting the charging of rent for natural or artificial gas meters was reported adversely and killed. The Mueller bill allowing sparring exhibitions with five-ounce gloves was reported favorably and advanced.

Frankfort, Feb. 27.—Senate.—Bills passed: house bill appropriating \$75,000 for additional buildings at the Hopkingsville asylum; house bill regulating the collection of checks and drafts by banks by providing that it shall be construed to be due diligence if the check or draft is collected through a bank's regular correspondent, instead of sending it to the bank direct, upon which it is drawn; allowing the trustees of the state charitable institutions to select the depository for the money in their hands; regulating the services of summons by providing that a summons may be left at the residence of the persons to be summoned with any person over 14 years of age; to authorize the organization of trust companies with \$25,000 capital stock in counties of 25,000 population, in towns of fourth, fifth or sixth class. Adjourned until Monday.

House.—Bills passed: To increase the maximum fine of road overseers for failure to perform his duties, from \$15 to \$25; appropriating \$22,000 for the deaf mute school at Danville; changing the time of holding court in the 25th circuit court district. The Miller bill making an appropriation for a monument at Booneboro was made a special order for Monday. Mr. Wells offered a resolution to appoint a committee of six, with the speaker as chairman, to investigate the charges of "grafting and blackmailing" alleged against the legislature in a Louisville republican newspaper Friday morning. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Adjourned until Monday.

Bitten By a Mad Dog.

Ashland, Ky., Feb. 27.—Thursday afternoon Dr. J. B. Watson's little boy was bitten by a mad dog on the left arm. Dr. Watson left Friday morning for St. Louis to place the boy in the Pasteur institute.

Free From Smallpox.

Sharpsburg, Ky., Feb. 27.—The two smallpox patients in the Flat creek neighborhood, this county, have recovered. No new cases have developed, and this county is again free from the disease.

Distillery to Resume.

Petersburg, Ky., Feb. 26.—It is said the Boone county distillery will resume operations the middle of March, converted into a spirits house, and will turn out 250 barrels a day and give employment to 100 hands.

Held on a Serious Charge.

Elizabethtown, Ky., Feb. 27.—Luther Stith, colored, was given an examining trial before Judge Rider upon the charge of poisoning his wife, Melissa, and two stepsons, Leslie and William Carpenter. Stith was held over to the March term of the circuit court.

Took Paris Green.

Versailles, Ky., Feb. 27.—Almont Yowell, about 65 years of age, a well-known resident of Cicero, this county, committed suicide by taking a liquid solution of paris green. He left no explanation for his deed.

OFFICIALS INDICTED.

The Men Are Charged With Subornation of Perjury.

Cynthiana, Ky., Feb. 26.—At the morning session of the circuit court the grand jury returned a true bill of indictment against Judge B. F. French, of Winchester, Ky., and Ed Callahan, sheriff of Breathitt county, charging them with subornation of perjury in allegedly compelling and requesting A. C. Adams to perjure himself in the Jett trial last summer in behalf of Jett. French is a prominent lawyer of Winchester, Ky., and represented Jett in the trial last summer. A. C. Adams was convicted Tuesday of perjury. He pleaded not guilty to the indictment. No evidence was given and the jury found him guilty. He made a most sensational speech for himself in the case Tuesday, implicating French and Callahan. Jasper King is now on trial for alleged perjury in court. He was a juror in the case of Jett and White last summer who refused to vote for the death penalty as the other 11 had agreed and the trial resulted in a life sentence.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK.

The Home of Amp Miller Visited Three Times in 24 Hours.

Somerset, Ky., Feb. 27.—Incendiaries have visited the home of Amp Miller, in Wayne county, three times in the past 24 hours, burning his house and two large barns. Miller is one of the wealthiest farmers in Wayne county and lives near the Tennessee border. Thursday night about 8 o'clock his residence and the entire contents were burned. A few hours later a barn was found to be on fire and was destroyed. At 8 o'clock Friday night his other barn was destroyed apparently by arson. The loss will reach about \$12,000. Insurance not known. Blood hounds have been sent for, but can not reach the house until Saturday afternoon, as it is over 40 miles from a railroad.

A Bad Fire at Ashland.

Ashland, Ky., Feb. 25.—A bad fire in the Ventura drug store occurred Wednesday morning. This store occupies one room in the Ventura hotel building, and a panic among the hundred or more guests was narrowly averted, many of them fleeing to the street half dressed. Loss to Druggist Melnart was about \$7,000, with \$3,500 insurance. Loss to hotel company nothing.

May Appeal His Case.

Cynthiana, Ky., Feb. 26.—The motion for a new trial, made by Attorney J. I. Blanton on behalf of A. C. Adams, given a year's sentence for perjury in the Jett-White feud trial, was overruled. Blanton claimed the commonwealth neglected to introduce any testimony after his client's confession. It is yet uncertain whether Adams will appeal the case or not.

Coal Mines on Fire.

Madisonville, Ky., Feb. 27.—The Monarch coal mines are on fire within the limits of this city. It is not known how the fire started as there was no one known to be inside. The extent of the damage is not known, as the shaft can not be entered owing to smoke and heat. No loss of life is reported.

Big Ground Hog Catch.

Versailles, Ky., Feb. 27.—William Combs, living near Mortonsville, this county, has captured 58 of the famous weatherwise animals, the ground hog, with the aid of only a dog, a shovel and a long piece of wire. This is the largest ground hog catch ever made in this section.

Wants to Dissolve Partnership.

Jackson, Ky., Feb. 25.—Senator A. H. Hargis filed a suit in the Breathitt circuit court against his partner and brother, Judge James Hargis, for dissolution of the partnership of Hargis Bros., which has existed for nearly 20 years.

Law Against Loitering.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 26.—In the house the Alverson vagrancy bill, for which he has made such a strong fight, was taken up and passed, after striking out the emergency clause. The vote was 55 to 5. It makes more stringent the laws against loitering.

Sold the Stock.

Henderson, Ky., Feb. 27.—The Henderson Grocery Co., composed of F. H. Frayser, F. N. Frayser and others, Thursday sold its wholesale grocery stock to Charles W. White, of Louisville, and B. Mann, of this city.

The Doctors' Bill Passed.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 27.—The house of representatives concurred in the senate agreed doctors' bill. It recognizes the allopath, homeopath, eclectic and osteopath schools on the state board of health examiners.

Crushed Under a Piano.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 27.—Nathan Whallen was fatally wounded. He is a representative of the Montegro Rhein Music Co., of Lexington, and was moving a piano. The wagon tilted and threw Whallen out and the instrument fell upon him.

Fine Farm Sold.

Sharpsburg, Ky., Feb. 27.—The Van Thompson farm, near Judy, has been purchased by Abner Hall, of Powell county, for \$125 per acre cash. The farm, which is one of the best in Montgomery county, contains 180 acres.

FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Regular Session.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Senate.—The senate spent the greater part of Wednesday discussing an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill striking out the house provision giving authority to the secretary of agriculture to inspect imported food products when misbranded or suspected of impurity. The discussion was closed by substituting the provision of the act of 1900 bearing on the same point. This solution of the problem was suggested by Mr. Proctor and was accepted by all. Consideration of the bill practically was concluded but final action on it was postponed until Thursday in order to allow an inspection of it to be made.

House.—Two storm centers were encountered in consideration of the naval appropriation bill in the house. First, the great lakes training station went out of the bill on a point of order after a wordy battle. The building program proposed in the bill then met criticism and blocked further progress of the measure for the day. Mr. Burton (O.), the echoes of whose sensational speech for peace on Monday had hardly died out, moved to strike out the provision for the single battleship authorized. This motion is now pending.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Senate.—The senate Thursday passed both the agricultural and legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills. An amendment to the agricultural bill suggested by Mr. Hepburn (Ia.) caused an animated discussion. It contemplated a provision of interstate commerce so as to prevent the transfer of plants or seeds fraudulently marked from one state to another. The amendment started a debate on paternalism. It was ruled out on a point of order.

House.—The building program of the navy contained in the pending naval bill occupied the attention of the house throughout the day, and the fight is by no means over. The minority members of the naval committee, under the leadership of Mr. Meyer (La.), first gave their endorsement to the measure, are campaigning for a reduction in the number of ships to be authorized. The amendment to strike out the one battleship made Wednesday by Mr. Burton (O.) was defeated. The cruisers then were put to the test, and enough friends for them were found for their retention. Construction of the ships in government yards proved to be a fruitful topic for discussion and an amendment by Mr. Bell (Cal.) requiring one collier to be built in a government yard was adopted. A proposition for a preferential of a joint building for the departments of state, justice and commerce, and to devote Thursday to legislation in the interest of Alaska.

House.—The house passed the naval appropriation bill after having it under consideration for a week. There was a party contest on a number of propositions during the day, especially on an effort of different minority members to secure an amendment to fix the price of armor plate at the figure bid by the Midvale Steel Co. Several amendments were ruled out on points of order, and the republican leaders, by skillful parliamentary tactics, left the matter of armor plate in the discretion of the secretary of the navy. An ineffectual attempt was made to have the eight-hour law applied to all ship construction. The contest over submarine boats was quite exciting and an amendment finally was adopted which leaves the question of the type of boat open but increases the amount of the appropriation for such boats.

THE CANAL TREATY.

Exchange of Ratifications of the Convention Were Made Friday.

Washington, Feb. 27.—President Roosevelt Friday afternoon signed the proclamation announcing the exchange of ratifications of the Panama treaty. The formal exchange of ratifications of the Panama treaty took place at the state department shortly before 11 o'clock Friday morning between Secretary of State Hay and M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, minister from Panama.

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Senator Reed Smoot's Case. Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 25.—Subpoenas for Utah witnesses in the investigation to be conducted by the subcommittee of the privileges and elections committee of the United States senate into the status of Senator Reed Smoot, arrived Wednesday and a number of them were served by United States Marshal Heywood. It is understood that 19 subpoenas in all will be served here. Apostle Joan Henry Smith was among those summoned. It is stated that President Joseph F. Smith will also be served with a subpoena to appear before the committee in Washington.

Resigns as Committeeman.

Natchez, Miss., Feb. 27.—Judge H. C. Turley, postmaster of Natchez under the McKinley administration and a warm personal friend of the late Senator Hanna, Friday tendered his resignation as republican national committeeman.

First Installment Received.

St. Louis, Feb. 27.—The first installment amounting to \$1,000,000 of the \$4,600,000 government loan to the World's fair was Friday deposited in the treasury by World's Fair Treasurer W. E. Thompson.



PLAYING HOSTESS.

When Maggie takes her Thursday out, I have a lot of fun, And up and down I fly about 'Till everything is done! Because we say that on that day The house belongs to me, I ask—it's such a lovely play!— My pa and ma to tea.

"Now, ma'am," I say, "Don't let me make Your cup of tea too sweet; And, doctor, take a piece of cake, It's from a new receipt!" Then pa replies: "My dear Miss Brown, Your cake is always nice; You make the very best in town— I'll have another slice!"

Then mamma asks what luck I had With my last raspberry jam, And papa says he should be glad To try my cold boiled ham.

And then I pass the cups about— It's such a lovely play!— If only Maggie's Thursday out Came every single day!

—Blanche Tremor Heath, in Good House-keeping.

WHEN ZOZOKA COMES.

The Story of the Fish Hawk's Life and Ways Told for the Benefit of Our Young Readers.

Near the river mouth three children were at play on the sand, an Indian lad, a small American girl and her brother. Suddenly the Indian stood up, and shading his eyes with his hand, gazed long toward the southward. "Zozoka comes," he said; "plenty fish."

"Where?" cried the white children, eagerly scanning the sea and sky.

"His wife, too; it is good," said the Indian. "The Great Spirit smiles on my people. He sends Zozoka to tell us that we shall have big catches of fish, all we can eat and plenty to dry for the cold moons."

The children could see two birds coming from the southward. Fascinated, they watched till over their heads swept a pair of magnificent ospreys. "Fish-hawks," they cried in the same breath. "Zozoka," said the Indian lad. "They go to their old home up the river."

A gleam of silver showed just beneath the river's blue. Like a shot the fish-hawk dropped and was half buried in the water before he rose, holding a fish in his strong talons.

Mounting with a few graceful sweeps of his splendid wings, which spread over five feet, he seated himself on his favorite branch, and tearing the fish into pieces, devoured it with great relish.

For a fortnight this devoted couple spent many a busy hour searching for material to repair their home. A few rods from the bank was a dead tree, and Mr. Fish-hawk decided that some of its branches would be exactly right for propping up the sagging east side. Then



HAWK WITH FISH.

he performed a wonderful acrobatic feat, something no other bird ever dreamed of doing. He rose in the air to a great height, and dropped straight as an arrow to the branch he had selected, breaking it with his weight and catching it before it reached the ground.

While Zozoka was busy breaking the tree branches, his mate searched the shore and river banks. She brought long streamers of seaweed, red and brown, green sea grass and a wisp or two of salt hay from the marshes. With these she wove a new lining for her home, and soon it held two spotted eggs, a little larger than a hen's.

When the babies appeared there was work indeed. Zozoka would swoop down, dive into a wave and come out on the opposite side, with a catfish in his claws. Before starting for his home up the river he always turned the fish sideways to the wind, for he was a wise bird, and knew that if he carried it broadside out it would present a larger surface to the wind's resistance.

Before a week had passed they were famous flyers. To learn to fish successfully was very difficult indeed. First the young hawks fished almost wholly in the river, not venturing to try their luck in the ocean, but one day the bold son flew far out over the breakers, farther than he had ever been before.

Suddenly there was a splash and he saw a great fish gamboling below. Pausing a moment to take a good aim he shot downwards, struck the fish and firmly imbedded his claws. He attempted to rise, but to his dismay was drawn down, down, deeper and deeper beneath the water. He struggled desperately to disentangle his claws, but now his lungs were filling with water; his strength was ebbing. His struggles grew more and more feeble. His ambition had cost him his life.

The next morning, when the hawks flew seaward, they saw a great codfish lying on the beach, with a dead young osprey grasping its back.—Boston Globe.

ALBINO DEER KILLED.

Its Coat Was Pure White, Its Eyes Pink and Its Fur of Softest and Silky Texture.

An albino deer, with a coat as white as the drifting snows, eyes a delicate pink, and with a tread as soft and discreet as an elk fawn, was killed in the Canyon mountains of southern Oregon recently. It was one of the very few albino deer ever seen in the mountains of the west. Old hunters tell of seeing them, usually separate from the main herds, and at various times during the early days; but they were too shy and discreet to be approached near enough for a shot.

The deer shown in the accompanying illustration, from the Scientific American, and which was killed in the Can-



AN ALBINO DEER.

yon mountains, was with four other deer at the time it was found, and had not this been true, the hunters would not have taken it for a deer. Its white coat made it far more conspicuous than the remainder of the herd, and it is perhaps for this reason only albino deer are shunned by their mates.

The albino deer bears exactly the same relation to the deer family that the albino of the African race does to the human kind. Aside from its white coat and pink eyes, it is like all other deer; possibly its fur is softer and more silky. The specimen found in the pine forests of the Canyon mountains will be made a part of the exhibit of albino animals at the Smithsonian institution.

JOKE PLAYED ON HAWK.

Bird Was Very Curious at First, But Later On Became Frightened and Dropped His Prey.

Hawks, writes the author of "Travels in a Treetop," have an unusual amount of curiosity. They are trapped, he says, almost as often through their curiosity as through their fear. Sometimes in winter, when there is little to attract their attention, an unbaited trap, if of a new shape or variety, is quite as likely to land a victim as if it held a most appetizing mouse.

Once a trick was played upon a splendid black hawk that had been mousing over the fields for half the winter. It often perched upon a straw stack, instead of in the lone hickory tree that stood sentinel-like in the center of the field. Early one morning a plump meadow mouse, with an inflated bladder attached to it by a string, was placed on the top of the stack. The bladder and cord were concealed by the straw. The hawk was apparently a little suspicious when he first noticed the mouse. He was not used to seeing a mouse remain perfectly still in that way, especially when he began to circle about with his great black wings close down to the stack. Presently he alighted in a way way on one end of the stack; then he walked nearer, eyed the mouse sharply, and pecked at it. At last he seized it in his talons and made off for the hickory. Halfway there, however, he noticed the bladder attached, and gave the mouse a violent jerk to free it from the strange appendage. This only served to make the bladder bob up and down more furiously, and with a scream of terror the hawk dropped the mouse and all fled to the woods. It was some time before he was again seen in the neighborhood of the straw stack.

How Various People Sleep.

In the tropics men sleep in hammocks or upon mats of grass. The East Indian unrolls his light portable charpoy, or mattress, which in the morning is again rolled together and carried away by him. The Japanese lie upon matting with a stiff, uncomfortable wooden neck rest. The Chinese use low bedsteads, often elaborately carved, and supporting only mats or coverlets. A peculiarity of the German bed is its shortness; besides, at it often consists in part of a large down pillow or upper mattress, which spreads over the person, and usually answers the purpose of all the ordinary bed-clothing combined. In England the old four-posted bedstead is still the pride of the nation, but the iron or brass bedstead is fast becoming universal. The English beds are the largest beds in the world. The ancient Greeks and Romans had their beds supported on frames, but not flat like ours. The Egyptians had a couch of a peculiar shape, more like an old-fashioned easy-chair with hollow back and seat.

Leaning Tower of Pisa.

The famous leaning tower of Pisa has a rival in the Temple tower at Bristol, in England. It is a square tower of early Gothic architecture. All its parts still preserve their normal relative positions, without cracks or fissures. The tower, which is about 115 feet high, is five feet out of perpendicular at the summit.

Proper Treatment of Pneumonia.

Pneumonia is too dangerous a disease for anyone to attempt to doctor himself, although he may have the proper remedies at hand. A physician should always be called. It should be borne in mind, however, that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of the grip, and that by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the threatened attack of pneumonia may be warded off. This remedy is also used by physicians in the treatment of pneumonia with the best results. Dr. W. J. Smith, of Sanders, Ala., who is also a druggist, says of it: "I have been selling Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and prescribing it in my practice for the past six years. I use it in cases of pneumonia and have always gotten the best results." Sold by S. E. Welch, Jr., Berea, Ky.

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Colds Cause Pneumonia.
One of the most remarkable cases of a cold, deep-seated on the lungs, causing pneumonia, is that of Mrs. Gertrude E. Fenner, Marion, Ind., who was entirely cured by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. She says: "The coughing and straining so weakened me I ran down in weight from 148 to 92 pounds. I tried a number of remedies to no avail until I used One Minute Cough Cure. Four bottles of this wonderful remedy cured me entirely of the cough, strengthened my lungs and restored me to my normal weight, health and strength." Sold by East End Drug Co.

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Tragedy Averted.
"Just in the nick of time our little boy was saved," writes Mrs. W. Watkins, of Pleasant City, Ohio. Pneumonia had played sad havoc with him and a terrible cough set in besides. Doctors treated him, but he grew worse every day. At length we tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and our darling was saved. He's now sound and well." Everybody ought to know it's the only sure cure for Coughs, colds and all Lung diseases. Guaranteed by East End Drug Co., Berea, Ky. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles.

EARLY RISERS

THE FAMOUS LITTLE PILLS.
For quick relief from Biliousness, Sick Headache, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Dizziness, and all troubles arising from an inactive or sluggish liver. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are unequalled. They act promptly and never gripe. They are so dainty that it is a pleasure to take them. One to two act as a mild laxative; two or four act as a pleasant and effective cathartic. They are purely vegetable and absolutely harmless. They tonic the liver.

YOUR DEALER CAN SUPPLY YOU.
PREPARED BY
E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago

HAPPY, HEALTHY CHILDREN.
Any child can take Little Early Risers with perfect safety. They are harmless, never gripe or sicken, and yet they are so certain in results that robust constitutions requiring drastic means are never disappointed. They cannot fail to perform their mission, and everyone who uses DeWitt's Little Early Risers prefer them to all the other pills. They cure biliousness. Sold by East End Drug Co.

THE SCENE OF WAR

Wires From There Have Been Practically Silent For the Past 24 Hours.

USE OF TELEGRAPH DISCONTINUED

This Silence It is Thought Indicates That Japan's Great Attack on Port Arthur is On.

Japanese Transports Carrying Troops Continue to Arrive at Chemulpo at the Rate of One a Day—Provisions Being Landed.

London, March 2.—No confirmation of the report published Tuesday in the Daily Telegraph that the Japanese had bombarded Port Arthur February 29 has been received from any point. The wires from the scene of war have been practically silent for the past 24 hours and in some quarters this silence is supposed to indicate that Japan's great attack on Port Arthur is actually in progress and that consequently the use of the wires has been discontinued.

In a dispatch from Shanghai a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reports that the Japanese military authorities object to the installation of wireless telegraphy apparatus on newspaper dispatch boats.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Che Foo, who has just returned there from Chemulpo, Corea, cables

night, many thousands at a time. It is understood that the dispatch of troops is to continue until 200,000 men are at the disposal of the Japanese generals at the front.

AMERICAN VESSELS.

Bill Passed Requiring Their Use in Transporting Supplies.

Washington, March 2.—Senate—The senate Tuesday passed the bill requiring the use of American vessels in transporting government supplies and took up the bill prohibiting the use of other than American vessels in shipping merchandise to the Philippines and relieving the inter-island trade of the Philippines from the exactions of the coastwise laws of the United States. The first mentioned requirement of the latter bill is already in force, in effect, but this measure enacts it in different form. The bill now pending as introduced provides that it shall go into effect July 1 next. Mr. Lodge, in charge of the measure, indicated a willingness to postpone the time for a year. The senate adjourned, however, without acting on either the bill or the amendment.

House—The house concluded general debate on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. A variety of subjects other than the bill were discussed. Mr. Sheppard (Tex.) spoke against the tariff; Mr. Adams (Pa.) in favor of restriction of immigration; Mr. Powers (Mass.) urged beautifying the national capital and expressed the opinion that there would be disarmament by the nations of the world during the century. Mr. Williamson (Ore.) made his first speech in the house. He urged an appropriation for the Lewis and Clarke centennial exposition. Mr. McDermott (N. J.)

Mr. S. L. Clark is out again after a ten days' illness.

Mr. G. B. Shepherd, of Kirksville, was a Berea visitor on Tuesday of this week.

Mrs. Bettie Mason is in Louisville this week buying her spring stock of millinery, dry goods and notions.

Judge T. J. Coyle and family moved this week to Berea, and occupy their residence on Big Hill street.

A. F. Hensy of Kentucky University Bible College was over from Lexington to attend the annual debate.

Mrs. Edwin Anderson, near the depot, has the smallpox, and the house was quarantined Tuesday morning.

Secretary W. C. Gamble was confined to the house for several days the past week with the "grip," but is again able to be out.

S. B. Combs had a new set of buggy harness taken from his buggy a few nights ago. This means that another thief is lurking about.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Hanson and daughter, Marie, returned Saturday from an extended visit with Mrs. Hanson's mother in Celina, Ohio.

J. A. Todd and family left Tuesday to make their home in Indian Territory. They have lived for some time on the farm now owned by E. T. Fish.

Gilbert Wyatt, night operator at the station here, is suffering with a severe attack of chills and fever. Mercer King, of Falmouth, Ky., is filling the position during Wyatt's illness.

The Ladies aid society of the Baptist church gave a measuring social Saturday night, which was a decided success. Light refreshments were served. Quite a neat little sum was realized.

Leonard Peters arrived in Berea Monday and spent a few days at Mrs. Smith's, opposite the depot. His health is very poor, and he left yesterday for Flat River, Mo., where he hopes to regain his wonted health.

The pest house at Richmond has been closed, the last patient being dismissed last week. The citizens are rejoicing that the disease is now completely stamped out, and hope for a return of business to its normal state.

W. H. Porter returned Monday night from a week's trip for the Central Securities Co., examining banks at Corbin, Middlesboro and Whitesburg. He was accompanied by Mr. Wayne Wilson, an employee of the Berea Banking Co.

Sam Bales, the Richmond boy who was shot last week, died Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock. H. H. Harves, charged with the killing, has been confined in the Richmond jail since the shooting. His examining trial was set for yesterday evening.

Ralph Parlette, the noted humorist, who has twice before so acceptably filled appointments on our annual Lyceum courses, will give the fourth number of the present course on Monday night at the Tabernacle. It goes without saying that he will be greeted by a large audience.

Chester Erwin, who has been employed in the printing office here for the last two years, left Tuesday for Danville, where he will take post-graduate work in the Kentucky School for the Deaf to prepare himself for the entrance examination of Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., in June.

Prof. Anthony W. Chez, who has been physical director and coach at the University of Cincinnati for the past three years, and who has many friends here, made during his several visits to Berea, will go next year to the University of West Virginia at Morgantown to fill a similar position. He has done much for C. U. in the department of athletics, and they will find it difficult to fill his place.

FEBRUARY WEATHER.

In temperature, February was only an average February. The minimum was 2 degrees above zero, the coldest day this winter by 2 degrees occurring on the 11th. 1903 gave us 12 degrees below zero on the 19th of February. On the 29th the highest reading was made, 70 degrees. The mean temperature for the month was 35 degrees, which is somewhat above the normal.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

The total rainfall was 1.63 inches. This is nearly the average fall for the month. Last year, however, 7 inches of water fell during the month. The usual February thunder storm made its appearance on the 7th. The 28th holds the record for the appearance of this storm in other years. Sleet fell on the 10th, 18th, and 19th. There were 9 days in which more than .01 inch of water fell. Only 2.5 inches of snow fell, while during the same month last year 6 inches of snow fell. Every northeast wind occurring before the 23rd brought with it snow or sleet. No snow appeared with the wind in any other direction.

C. F. REMOLD, Local Observer.

After A Forestry Exhibit.

William Boa, the field representative of the Kentucky exhibit commission of the department of forestry, was in this city last week on his way home from the mountains, where he has been for the past two weeks soliciting the lumber dealers who are owners of large tracts of timber land in Eastern Kentucky. He has secured so far the promise of forty exhibitors to send their products to the world's fair for exhibition. They will send altogether 72 varieties of woods, all of which are indigenous to the soil of the State. There will be none but the commercial woods exhibited.—Richmond Kentucky Register.

WOOD FOR BEREA COLLEGE.

Contracts for the supply of wood for Berea College for the coming year are now being assigned by the Treasurer. \$1.75 per cord will be paid for sound body wood delivered at the College buildings. Persons wishing to furnish wood should see the Treasurer and secure a contract before it is all assigned.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Mr. E. D. Lucas, State College Secretary Y. M. C. A., addressed the local association Sunday night (Kentucky Day), on Young Men's Christian Association work in Kentucky.

The C D and E Rhetorical classes gave a very creditable exhibition Monday night at the Tabernacle. The exercises were varied, including orations, essays, recitations, debate, etc. Both students and teachers are to be congratulated upon the showing made.

Rev. Philip Bauer, a student here '93 to '96, is doing excellent work as pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, Piqua, Ohio. His services in giving Bible readings before the Young Men's Christian Association and in holding gospel meetings in the vicinity of Piqua are in great demand.

Evangelist Robt. L. Jones, a student here in '96, recently held a series of revival meetings in Minot, North Dakota, in which he was singularly successful in leading people to Christ. The meetings had to be held in the Opera House, as no other building there would accommodate the large audiences often numbering one thousand people.

The College steam laundry, located in the Industrial Building, is now in operation. There is the automatic washing machine where soiled clothes are washed without the clothes being rubbed either by machinery or by hand but by the action of the soap and water on the clothing. Near are the sudsing and rinsing tubs. The wringer is an automatic rotary one in which a small washing is wrung quite dry in 2 minutes by the rapid turning of the inner basin, which makes 1,500 revolutions a minute. From the wringer the clothes are placed on drying racks in a steam-heated drying room, where they dry in five minutes ready for ironing. There are ironing boards and flat irons, besides the large mangle through which all plain smooth clothes are passed on a hot roller, which irons them nicely.

If its a bilious attack, take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and a quick recovery is certain. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.



FARMERS.

We want live, fat Poultry, Eggs, Hides, and Feathers. We pay highest cash prices. We pay 40c per doz. for Goose Eggs.

C. F. GOTT & CO.

Successors to Berea Produce Company.

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Prices Right! Groceries Fresh!

We carry a full line of groceries We never overstock, so always have a fresh line

Fruits and Vegetables always on hand. See our fine line of Candies.

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THE CITIZEN'S CLASSIFIED "AD." COLUMN

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PURCHASER for an extra good saddle, new, for two-thirds the cost price. Inquire of Treasurer Osborne.

FOR SALE

FIRST CLASS BUILDING BRICK constantly on hand. We also have hard burned brick and bats for cisterns at very low price. Berea College Brick yard.

FOUNTAIN PEN—twenty cents each and upward. Pens are gold with diamond tip, sent by mail postpaid. N. F. Ambrose, Conkling, Ky.

HOMESPUN—coverlets, linen, linen suit patterns, etc. I. B. Ambrose, Conkling, Ky.

WHO WANTS BIG CROPS? The College Farm Department (Prof. Mason) can spare a quantity of the Buckeye Fertilizer which made such tall good corn and other crops the past season. For price, etc., apply 8000.

SEVERAL TONS of good baled hay and straw. W. B. Jones, Paint Lick, Ky.

Real Estate Loans

This bank is prepared to make a large number of real estate loans. Any size from \$100 to \$5,000. Property must be first-class and located in this county. Interest rates low.

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DR. FENNER'S Kidney AND Backache Cure

ALSO PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a lifetime curing just such cases as yours. All consultations are FREE. "I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for 10 years and have often been confined to the house and sometimes to my bed for several days. I commenced taking Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure when I was suffering intensely. It afforded relief at once. I now feel as well as I ever have in my life. ADA BLACKWELL, Kansas City, Mo."

"I suffered from kidney and bladder trouble until life was not worth living. I began using Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure and in a short time noticed a great improvement. I was soon permanently cured. HOWARD MITCHELL, Kansas City Mo."

Write Druggists, Sec. and \$1. Ask for Dr. Fenner's Almanac or Cook Book—FREE.

Write or Call on HARBER and HUGUELY, Main Street, Richmond, Ky., for prices on Oats, Clover, Timothy, and other Field Seeds and Grasses.—Phone 35.

J. J. Brannaman

Well-selected stock of

Groceries, Dry Goods and Notions, Men's and Women's Shoes and Rubbers. Prices right. Agent for Naven Laundry.

WHEN THE JAPANESE HOBSON ARRIVES HOME.

(By McCutcheon, in Chicago Daily Tribune.)



that Japanese transports carrying troops continue to arrive at Chemulpo at the rate of one a day, while provisions are being landed near Hwang-Ju (94 miles northwest of Chemulpo at the head of the Tai-Dong river), where a large force of Japanese infantry has concentrated.

"A serious defect has been disclosed," the correspondent continues, "it is feared that most of the Japanese horses are unserviceable."

"The Japanese squadron at Chemulpo has been strengthened. A fleet of 12 battleships and cruisers has been stationed permanently in Prince Jerome gulf between Chebido island and the anchorage."

"Yesterday I saw a cruiser of the Nitaka type beached at the entrance of Nam-Yang creek. She was deserted except for a Japanese guard."

"The Koreans are hostile to the Japanese and they are assisting the Russians in Northern Korea."

Yin Kow, March 2.—Liao Mang, Manchuria, is now essentially a military city. An area comprising three and a third square miles adjoining the railroad has been enclosed for a military camp and magazine purposes. There is also a military camp at Hai Cheng, Manchuria (32 miles from New Chwang), which, with its defenses, covers 1,000 acres.

St. Petersburg, March 2.—A Russian correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that it is reported at Tien-Tsin that 4,000 additional Chinese soldiers have been posted in Northern China and that the Chinese government has recently placed large orders for guns and ammunition.

ON COREAN SOIL.

The Japanese Have Landed at Least 80,000 Troops.

Victoria, B. C., March 2.—The royal mail steamer Empress of India arrived Tuesday night from Japan. The most interesting portion of her news from the Orient was that Japan was shipping vast numbers of troops by night across to Corea. No troops moved by day and no man knew when he would be called away. Officers were missed from the club and men from their accustomed haunts and the explanation was that they were summoned during the night and shipped aboard transports and destined for Corea. It is said by passengers who have been observing that Japan had at least 80,000 troops landed on the Korean shore when the Empress of India sailed and they were going on at

made an anti-trust speech and asserted that the price of raw sugar had decreased since the passage of the Cuban reciprocity bill without a decrease in the price paid by the consumer. Mr. Miers (Ind.) discussed ship subsidy. Relief for the southern tobacco raisers was advocated by Messrs. Hopkins (Ky.) and Flood (Va.) through the repeal of the six cent per pound tax on stemmed and twisted tobacco.

MAKING WAR ON AMERICANS.

Wants United States to Assume Protectorate Over San Domingo.

New York, March 2.—Gen. Francisco Leonte Vasquez, formally Dominican consul here, and a brother of former President Horacio Vasquez, of San Domingo, asserts that he has documentary proof that the Jimenez revolutionists are deliberately making war upon Americans in the island in order that the United States government may be moved to interfere and assume a protectorate over the country.

Gen. Vasquez, who has just returned from San Domingo, asserts that this policy of the revolutionists explains the killing of the machinist, Johnstone, of the United States gunboat Yankee, and the firing on the Clyde line steamer New York by the revolutionists.

Attacked the American Consulate.

New York, March 2.—A dispatch from Santo Domingo reports that the insurgents, who are operating in the vicinity of Azua, have attacked the American consulate there. They are levying upon foreign merchants and business is paralyzed.

Returning to Vladivostok.

Vladivostok, March 2.—Certain Russian newspaper correspondents and residents of Vladivostok, who left here a short while ago, have returned. They found the conditions of living at Nikolai and Harbin to be less favorable.

Offered Its Services.

Washington, March 2.—Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross society, called at the Russian embassy Tuesday and offered the services of the society to the Russian government.

Sailed For the Philippines.

San Francisco, March 2.—The United States army transport Sherman sailed Tuesday for the Philippines via Honolulu. She carried the 12th infantry, commanded by Col. J. W. Bubb, 400 infantry, and 100 cavalry recruits.

Savings Banks and Trusts

By JUDGE PETER S. GROSSCUP,
of the United States District Court, Chicago.



During the last 23 years the capital deposited in the banks of the country has increased nearly \$10,000,000,000. This capital largely has come from men in the ordinary circumstances of life. It measures the capital detached during this period by this class of our citizenship from active proprietorship in the industries of the country. It marks a tremendous shift in the personnel of active proprietorship—a shift as significant as if in that short period nearly one-half of the farmers of the whole country had sold out their lands and goods to a few men, loaning back to these with which to carry on their enterprises the larger part of the purchase money.

The shift is due to the sense of insecurity the people feel in the ownership of corporate property as corporations under existing state policies are now permitted to be organized. When we recall that outside of the country and city real estate more than one-half of the property of the country is now corporate property, the ultimate effect of the existing state policies respecting the organization of corporations—the free-for-all, go-as-you-please policy—upon active proprietorship by the people at large is clearly discernible.

Here, then, is the other paternalism—a paternalism more dangerous to republican institutions than the labor unions—the paternalism that, narrowing active ownership to the few who by acuteness or experience can fathom the intricacies of corporate organization, leaves to the ordinary run of people no choice respecting their savings, other than to spend them as they are gathered, or to loan them to the masters of the corporate machinery.

In wars between nations the victor lays indemnity for his losses upon the vanquished. But in wars between employer and employee the losses fall neither on victor nor upon vanquished. When a truce comes and indemnity is laid it falls, not on the belligerents, but on the outside public—the great neutral who, up to that time, supposed it had only a moral interest in the conflict. It has come to pass that instead of peace the standing relation between them is that of war. They look upon each other not as neighbors or copartners, but as belligerents. When they sleep, it is upon their arms. The employer deals in this day, not with men, but with republics of men; not with individuals, but with governments, self-constituted governments inside the greater government called the state. Employment of labor is no longer a matter of bargain and contract; it is a matter for treaty, for diplomacy, or for war.

The Strap in the School

By PROF. LYMAN A. BEST,

President of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Teachers' Association.

THE spanking of boys redounds to their good. No man has a greater love for children than I, and it is this love which I bear them that prompts the desire to save them from themselves. Most boys are good boys, but every class in the public school has its bad boys. Reproof has no more effect than water on a duck's back.

You cannot control a naturally obstinate boy unless he knows there is some force behind the orders directed against him. A good spanking will serve to make him avoid infractions of the school rules, because a boy will dodge not only the pain of the punishment but the humiliation that it entails.

I advocate spanking only as a last resort. I do not believe in slapping boys over the palm of the hand with a rattan. There are delicate nerves and fibers in the hand that are likely to sustain permanent injury. The ideal punishment is a strip of rubber hose from which the rubber covering has been removed, leaving a canvas and composition back. This is light enough to warrant its use and there will be no injury. At the same time it carries an unmistakable sting that will last from five to 15 minutes. The proper way to apply it is to place a boy across a desk with his face down and let it land with medium force on the part of the body easiest to reach under the circumstances.

Character in a Girl's Room

By MRS. JOHN B. SHERWOOD,

Formerly Chairman of Art Committee of Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.

IF YOU want to read a girl's character do not look to see it expressed in her face, but in the taste displayed in her room and dress. A girl's room and dress, not her face, reveal her character.

The most artistic room is not the room that cost a great deal, but the room in which there is simplicity and harmony, no matter how cheaply obtained. Simplicity and harmony are the first principles of beauty, and in many cases there is less in art in the rooms where a great deal of money has been spent than in the more economically furnished.

The proper way to proceed when unwelcome gifts are received is to gradually remove them from the parlor to the back room, from the back room to a bedroom, from the bedroom to the spare room, and from the spare room to the attic. By the time they reach the attic the donor will have forgotten all about it.

Red is symbolic of welcome, hospitality, and love, and should be used on the walls of the reception hall. Blue is symbolic of truth and purity, and it is an excellent color for a girl's room. In fact, most girls choose it of their own accord. Every girl should be allowed to select the color and furnish her own room.

"Quitters" Are Not Wanted

By JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.



Nearly every business house is looking for a man who cannot be tempted to do wrong. The reason there are so many men looking for positions to-day is that they are above performing honest labor. They want higher positions. The man who is always complaining that he has not had the opportunity of others and that the success of this or that man is due to luck that never comes to him, never will make a success. He always wants a higher position, without possessing the ability to master the one he already fills. The world has no use for a "quitter." If you start on your course and quit at the first high hill you encounter, the failure is your own fault, and you deserve it. Every man has an opportunity to assist in the uplifting of mankind.

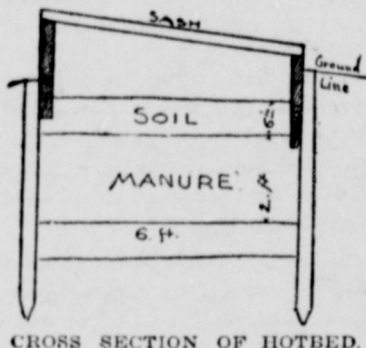
AGRICULTURAL HINTS

TALK ABOUT HOTBEDS.

They Enable Gardeners to Raise Earlier Vegetables at But Slightly Higher Cost.

Hotbeds are frames covered with glass and heated by some artificial means, usually by fermenting manure placed under the whole structure. They are used for several purposes, but mainly for the purpose of starting plants for transplanting earlier than they could be started out of doors, and for the forcing, on a small scale, of some of the more common and hardy vegetables, such as radishes. As a result, it is but natural that they should be made and used largely in the late winter and early spring months.

The frames may be made of various materials, but when they are to be used for several years, they should be made of two-inch stuff so fitted together as to be easily taken apart for convenient storage. These frames are commonly made 6 by 12 feet, so as to give room for four sash, each of which is 3 by 6 feet. The south side of the frame is usually made 4 to 6 inches lower than the north, thus giving drainage from rain water as well as a better exposure to the sun.



CROSS SECTION OF HOTBED.

Frames should be planned so that the glass is as close as possible to the plants, without crowding them—about a foot or a foot and a half above the soil on the average. The sash is so placed upon these frames that the lower end may be raised for ventilation and for whatever work and care may be necessary. They should also be so arranged that they can be completely removed in hot weather.

Having prepared the frames and the sash, the next thing is to find a location and to furnish the heat. Preferably hotbeds should be located in some place sheltered from winds and slightly sloping to the south, where they will receive the full benefit of the sun's rays. Convenience is another thing which should not be overlooked, for the beds require considerable care and so should be handy to the house and to the water supply. Having chosen our location we should dig the pit which is to contain the manure for heating. This should be done in the fall before freezing weather. By filling this pit with some manure or rubbish the ground may be kept from freezing, so that it is warmer and more easily worked when ready for use in the spring.

The best manure for heating is fresh horse manure containing about half straw or litter. This should be piled so as to allow heating for about two or three weeks before ready for use. At first the manure ferments unevenly, and so it must be piled several times, taking care to distribute the heating manure evenly throughout the pile. When it has heated evenly throughout it is ready for the hotbed. Care should be taken to have the manure firmly and evenly packed in the pit, and to get it in this condition it is best to put it in layers and allow each to settle somewhat before the next is put in. When the manure is all in, level off the top and place about six inches of rich, light loamy soil, preferably with considerable humus, upon it.

After the manure has been placed in the bed the temperature will rise very rapidly for several days until it reaches a maximum temperature, after which the temperature gradually recedes. When it has fallen to about 80 or 90 degrees it is ready for the seed. The depth of manure depends upon the climate, purpose for which it is to be used, and the length of time heat is required. L. H. Bailey says: "Hot beds which are supposed to hold two months should have about 2½ feet of manure. For a light hotbed, to be used late in the season, 6 or 8 inches may be sufficient."

By bearing in mind these general directions and the cross-section shown here, one may easily construct a hotbed that will make possible earlier and better vegetables at but very slightly increased cost and trouble.—M. L. Merritt, in *Prairie Farmer*.

CARE OF DAIRY ANIMALS.

The milk of any animal suffering from disease should not be used for food in any form.

The milking should be as free from dust as possible at the time of milking. Feed dry fodders after the milk is removed from the stable.

Brush the udder and flanks with a stiff brush to remove the dirt and loose hairs. Sponge off the udder thoroughly with clean water, leaving it moist, but not dripping wet.

Ensilage, turnips, etc., should only be fed immediately after milking, so as to allow time for the elimination of the volatile products of these feeds from the system of the animal.

Use only clean tin milk pails. Reject all rusty or patched tinware in the milk business. Unless seams and joints are extra well soldered, it will pay to have an extra coating over all the seams, and the joints well flushed.—*Farm and Fireside*.

GOOD ROADS QUESTION.

Thoughtful People Everywhere Agree That It Bears an Important Relation to National Life.

The following communication, to the president signed by more than 50 of the prominent men of the state of Maryland, comprising county, school, and road commissioners, touches upon some vital points in the problem of road improvement: "The elements that have hitherto constituted the American race which has made our country great are the ones most likely to keep it great. To leave the fruit of our toil to be enjoyed by our children's children is a more pleasing prospect than to look forward to a time when they shall vanish from the homes we created and their places be taken by the progeny of those who may come into the house after we have swept and garnished it. Now, large families are bred in the country. The city kills them. It has been proved that five generations of city life suffice to wipe out any family that receives no new infusion of country blood. We therefore applaud your statement that 'it is a good thing to encourage in every way any tendency to check an unhealthy flow from the country to the city.' To that end you point out the most effectual means: 'No one thing can do so much to offset the tendency toward an unhealthy trend from the country into the city as the making and keeping of good roads.' But why are country roads bad? Because the entire burden of building and repairing them has in most cases been thrown on the farmers, whose means are not sufficient for the task. This is unjust. Good roads benefit not only the farmer who hauls his produce over them, but also the city to which it is hauled. Every large city far exceeds in wealth the country area which supplies it with food and which in turn is supplied by it with manufactured goods; yet the poorer of the two partners, city and country, has to bear the expense of keeping up the highways of communication between them. What can be more evident than that the cost of a public necessity should be shared alike by those who profit by it? Above all, the paramount need for large families is a national need, and hence every section and every class of the nation is interested in having prolific families kept from the farms. Under an equitable system, therefore, the state and the nation must cooperate with the country in the care of roads. This principle is embodied in the Brownlow bill, which provides that the national government is to bear a portion of the expense of road improvement. It is certain that this aid, instead of lessening, will greatly increase the amount which farmers spend for roads, since they can get increased aid only by increasing their own expenditure. Moreover, a given amount of money spent under this system of cooperation will produce far greater results, since it will be devoted in large sums to permanent improvement under expert direction, instead of being wasted by inexperienced men in annual patchwork, annually swept into the ditches." There can be no question that, as here pointed out and as stated by the president in his message to congress, the road question bears an important relation to our national life. Our graded school system and our free rural mail delivery have undoubtedly come to stay. In no other way can the rural population be given the educational advantages now enjoyed by the cities or be supplied with a proper means of communication. Their rights to both are unquestionable and their maintenance will necessitate better roads.—*Prairie Farmer*.

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Board, room, fuel and lights \$21 for fall and

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dations furnished.

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Time Table in Effect May 24, 1903.

Going North. Train 4, Daily

Leave Berea..... 3:20 a. m.

Arrive Richmond..... 3:52 a. m.

Arrive Paris..... 5:05 a. m.

Arrive Cincinnati..... 7:30 a. m.

Going South. Train 5, Daily

Leave Berea..... 12:55 p. m.

Arrive Richmond..... 1:25 p. m.

Arrive Paris..... 3:18 p. m.

Arrive Cincinnati..... 6:00 p. m.

Going North. Train 1, Daily

Leave Berea..... 1:11 p. m.

Arrive Livingston..... 2:05 p. m.

Going South. Train 6, Daily

Leave Berea..... 11:24 p. m.

Arrive Livingston..... 12:30 a. m.

Trains No. 1 and No. 6 make con-

nection at Livingston for Jellico and

the South with No. 24 and No. 27

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"When the butter won't come put a penny in the churn," is an old time dairy proverb. It often seems to work though no one has ever told why.

When mothers are worried because the children do not gain strength and flesh we say give them Scott's Emulsion.

It is like the penny in the milk because it works and because there is something astonishing about it.

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For all weak and pale and thin children Scott's Emulsion is the most satisfactory treatment.



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EDITOR'S COLUMN.

The following bargains are for either old or new subscribers to THE CITIZEN. If your subscription is paid up you will be given credit for one year from its present expiration date, whatever it is.

Bargain No. One.	Reg. Price.
Citizen.....	\$1.00
American Farmer, See ad on page 3.....	.50
Toledo Blade.....	1.00
	\$2.50

Our Bargain Price \$1.25.

Bargain No. Two.	Reg. Price.
Citizen.....	\$1.00
American Farmer.....	.50
Union Gospel News.....	.50
"Driven Back to Eden".....	1.25
	\$3.25

Our Bargain Price \$1.60.

Bargain No. Three.	Reg. Price.
Cincinnati Post (Daily except Sunday).....	\$3.00
American Farmer (Monthly).....	.50
Citizen (Weekly).....	1.00
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This is a presidential year and you will want a good daily newspaper—one that is non-partisan and gives both sides of the political situation. The Cincinnati Post answers that description. As a newsy, up-to-date daily newspaper it is too well known to need comment. It wears the collar of no political party; it is the news headquarters for the Scripps-McRae Press Association, which sells news to hundreds of dailies throughout the country; it is published every day except Sunday and contains from ten to twelve pages each issue. Our price, as shown above, for the three papers—a daily, a weekly, and a monthly, is only \$2.50, or a little over half-price. Send in your order at once.

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JACKSON COUNTY.

KIRBY KNOB.
Feb. 29.—Judge Coyle went to Bear Wallow last Friday.—Levi Durham, who is an old Berea student, is now at St. Louis, where he will remain until after the Fair.—Jas. Hyatt, our assistant Postmaster, expects to go to Ohio soon.—John Hatfield made a business trip to Berea last week.—Miss Laura Hatfield has been in school at Berea this winter, but came home Saturday.—Miss Maud Hatfield was a recent visitor at Berea, the guest of her sister, who is there in school, and other relatives and friends.—D. M. Click, who has been very sick for a few days, is now better.—Religious services were held here Saturday and Sunday by Rev. Jas. Parsons.—John Baker, Jr., who was in California several months of last year, talks of going back this spring.—Miss Eliza Hurley, of South Fork, attended church and Sunday school here Sunday.

MADISON COUNTY.

FARRISTOWN.
Feb. 25.—Our winter school, taught by Miss Kennedy, is progressing finely with 43 pupils in attendance.

NOTE.
Feb. 29.—Mrs. Sinda Gilmore died at her home at Kingston and was buried at the Boller Graveyard Sunday, February 28.—Louis Ferrell, of Kingston, died at his home with the fever and was buried at Richmond Cemetery.—O. P. Jackson, Jr., who has been teaching penmanship in Garrard county for two months, has returned home. He will start to Berea College at the opening of the spring term.—Miss Agnes Rucker has returned home from an extended visit with friends on Red Lick.—Joe Lusson and wife visited their parents at Kingston Sunday.—Willie Noe and White Moody, of Garrard county, were the guests of O. P. Jackson Sunday.—Mrs. Mattie Moody, of Kingston, and daughters, Ollie and Edna, visited Mrs. Lillie Lawson Friday.—Little Nannie Powell, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Powell, who has been very low with spinal afflictions, is thought to be improving.—Miss Laura Campbell is very low with fever.

WALLACETON.
Mar. 1.—Mr. Reuben Gabbard and wife visited friends at Big Hill Saturday and Sunday.—Wheat crops are not looking well in this part.—Henry Wylie and family visited Mrs. Fannie Baker Saturday.—Mrs. Jennie Rogers, wife of Geo. Rogers, died Tuesday, Feb. 23, after a lingering illness of six months with consumption.—Mrs. Rogers was a Christian woman, having given her heart to God early in life. She was 25 years of age. She leaves a husband and two little children to mourn her loss. The entire community extend their sympathy to the sorrowing family. Funeral services were conducted at the Baptist church by Rev. Bryant, followed by burial at Wallace's chapel, Wednesday evening at 4 o'clock.

Two more hands are gently folded.
On a faithful mother's breast,
Two more feet have ceased to wander
Through the stormy wilderness.
One more head has ceased to ache;
One more heart has ceased to beat;
One more soul has gone to heaven,
In that safe retreat.

LAUREL COUNTY.

CRUISE.
Feb. 25.—The series of revival meetings at the Fairview Baptist church, Cruise's old ferry, conducted by Elder Dillard Parker and others, closed on the 14th inst. They resulted in 22 additions to the church. Eleven were baptized at the Ferry, Elder Parker administering the ordinance.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

BOONE.
Rev. J. W. Lambert filled his appointment at East Scaffold Cane Saturday and Sunday.—Henry Hamblen, Jr., has sold his saw mill to a man at Wisemantown for \$580.—Mrs. J. B. Coyle is sick at this writing.—Mrs. Lou Singleton and Mrs. Annie Poynter visited Miss Etta Lambert Sunday.—G. L. Wren is talking of moving his saw mill to Estill county.—We were sorry to hear that the Legislature of Kentucky is prejudiced against Berea. Our deep sympathy is with Berea.—Rev. J. F. Phelps is at Macedonia to begin work on the church house.—Rev. D. Parker has been called pastor at East Scaffold

Cane church.—Mrs. Daisy Lambert ran a nail in her foot recently, which gave her considerable pain.—The few warm days have changed the conversation of the people here.—Thos. Young has the Illinois fever on him again.

LIVINGSTON.

Feb. 25.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sigmon, of Widdie, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sigmon this week.—Miss Cora Adams has entered school at Mt. Vernon.—R. B. Mullins, of Mt. Vernon, was here last Saturday.—Mrs. Emily Mullins, of Mullins Station, is reported very sick.—The new Livingston Coal Company is calculating to open up a business here soon.—Business in general is beginning to open up.—During court at Mt. Vernon, Livingston was almost left without people. All had gone to Mr. Bentley's trial.

SCAFFOLD CANE.

Mar. 1.—Mrs. J. W. Todd is on the sick list this week.—Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Abney were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Waddle Saturday.—The Rev. J. F. Phelps held services at East Scaffold Cane Sunday and Sunday night, and expects to hold a few days' meeting here.—Rollie Davis and wife visited friends at Disputanta Saturday and Sunday.—Daddy Todd attended services at East Scaffold Cane Sunday for the first time in six months.—Mrs. Mary Davis visited friends on Scaffold Cane Sunday.—The repair work on East Scaffold Cane church house is expected to commence soon.—Messrs. W. T. Linville and Robert Shearer visited friends in Madison county Sunday.—O. M. Payne and little son, Stanley, made a business trip to Berea Saturday.—Willie Shearer and wife, of Brush Creek, visited friends at Clear Creek Sunday.—Mrs. Isaac Todd is very sick at this writing.—Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Halt were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sill Shearer Sunday.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

GABBARD.
Feb. 28.—We have had some very nice days the past week.—Your correspondent has the "mumps."—William Duff, Jr., is making time count hauling goods for H. H. Rice.—Dr. Kash is erecting a dwelling on the land he recently purchased.—Corn and feed stuff are very scarce in this vicinity.—There are two new cases of small-pox, since last report, Misses Jane Moore and Lucy Reynolds, of Cow Creek.

VINCENT.

Feb. 29.—G. M. Treadway, of Levi, has sold out his store to Price & Sons.—The winter here has been very cold, with a great deal of snow.—James Combs says he is going to make his living this summer selling gar fish.—Allie Dalton has been sick.—Lewis Brandenburg, of Madison county, near Union, left here Friday with a nice lot of cattle.—We all went to a social Tuesday night, and were fooled; there wasn't any social.

MASON COUNTY.

MAYSVILLE.
Feb. 29.—Mr. William Mundy, of Dayton, Ohio, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Lizzie Mundy of the East End. The funeral of Mrs. Lucy Breckenridge was held at the Plymouth church Tuesday afternoon. Rev. O. A. Nelson conducted it.—Mrs. Serelda Green who has been quite ill with asthma, is much improved at this writing.—Miss Alice Simms has returned from Cincinnati much improved in health. She has resumed her duties as teacher in the city school.—The revival of the Bethel church closed Friday evening with a large number of accessions. And still they are joining.—Dr. Prudett has his office on the corner of Sutton and Third streets. He will be glad to see those in need of a physician.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

A very handsome art design piano has been donated by D. H. Baldwin & Co., of Louisville, for the Kentucky building. This instrument has been given outright.

All those wishing to add to the beauty of the interior of the Kentucky Building by contributions are asked to write to R. E. Hughes, director of Exhibits Kentucky World's Fair Commission, Louisville. Every exhibitor will be given full credit and everything returned to the owners.

Plans are on foot to hold the 1904 encampment of the Kentucky State Guard at the St. Louis World's Fair the latter part of May and the first part of June, so all the soldiers will be on hand for Kentucky Day ceremonies, Thursday, June 2.

Over two hundred State College cadets will be encamped at the St. Louis World's Fair ground from May 29 to June 5. They will help to make Kentucky Day Thursday, June 2, memorable.

Kentucky was the first State outside the Louisiana Purchase Territory group to dedicate its building at the World's Fair.

Kentucky Day, Thursday, June 2, will be the first State day of the big Fair.

About \$800 will be spent on the World's Fair exhibit from the Kentucky Institute for Blind at Louisville.

Kentucky University at Lexington is planning a most comprehensive educational exhibit. Models of the college buildings are to be shown, including Transylvania, the foundation of the school system of Kentucky, dating from 1793.

The Kentucky School for the Deaf, at Danville, is arranging an exhibit to cost \$300.

SONS OF JN. G. FEE PROTEST.

Continued from page 1.
may not only bring an injustice to the institution now at Berea but inflict a great wrong on the whole people of Kentucky, and be a backward step in the cause of true advancement and progress.

If this great school had been a violator of law; if its instructions had been immoral, if it had been a hotbed of strife or of treason, resulting in lawlessness or evil influences around about or abroad, it might well deserve this blow from the hands of the lawgivers of the State; but the very reverse has been the fact. Berea College has been a power for good as almost all men now admit who know anything of the real workings and influences of this institution. Berea College has not been a lawbreaker. There is no disposition to interfere with the common school system. We concede the right of the tax payers to legislate upon a school system that may be supported by the public fund. This fact cannot be made too emphatic. There has never been a disposition to force this school upon the public or public charity. Like the varied religious denominations that we so freely tolerate in our land, Berea has grown up, not even sectarian, hoping to do the people good and offering a liberal Christian education to all persons of good moral character, occupying the same platform as most of our best and largest institutions.

A portion of Berea's charter reads: "The object of this college shall be to furnish the facilities for a thorough education to all persons of good moral character." This charter was granted by the laws of the State, and has been in existence for more than 40 years.

With this understanding of the nature of this school, good men from all over the land have given of their means. Thousands and thousands of dollars have been expended in the county that has brought prosperity to the whole land round about. Hundreds of young people who have already gone out from this school are showering grateful blessings upon their "Alma Mater," and are now a power in the land. Berea was founded by warm-hearted Southern men. The noble men from other States, who came to help upbuild this grand good work, have proven their devotion in that most of them have laid down their lives with their fellow workmen, and now peacefully sleep in the beautiful little cemetery by this great school they so faithfully toiled to establish. At one time one of the earliest founders had perhaps more enemies in the State of Kentucky than any one man, even though he was a native of the State. When death came to him, it is safe to say he had not one enemy, and was known and honored by many of the best citizens.

One of Kentucky's most able men said of him then, "Strong, but just and merciful, he lived, and worked, and toiled, and suffered for his fellow man." This was the character of the men who gave this Institution life, and this same spirit lives on. In the name of all that is honorable and just, in the name of God and humanity, for the good of the whole State as well as the individual, we beg of you do not let this bill become a law.

HOWARD S. FEE,
EDWIN S. FEE.

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Obelisk Flour	75c
Elephant Corn	10c
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3 bars of Lenox or Clairette soap	10c
4 lbs. Package Gold dust	15c
Potatoes, per bu.,	1.10
One gallon bucket syrup,	25c

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